

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, with rain. High 48 (F). Tomorrow partly cloudy. High 48 (F). Low 38 (F). LONDON: Cloudy. High 48 (F). Low 38 (F). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. High 48 (F). Low 38 (F). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. High 48 (F). Low 38 (F). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. High 48 (F). Low 38 (F). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 1

Forces to Be Laos stronghold

By Jack Foise

VIETNAMESE troops are probing government positions as they approach to Muong

on that key town in western end of the Plain

is expected soon, military disclosed today.

the Muong Suoi which the Vietnamese took and briefly held months ago to mark the western advance of the offensive by the Com-

is speculation that the Vietnamese troops may push further west this year, posing a threat to the city of Luang Prabang, the northwest of Muong

But despite the increased American B-52 bombers in the Laotian government troops, the North Vietnamese advance across the Plain was, after the capture of its, does not appear to have

Associated Press reported Saigon, that B-52 bombers launched a seventh con-

the Ho Chi Minh Trail in and ranged to within a mile of the Demilitarized Zone for local raids.

homed sources said that about 200 B-52 missions so far this month have been flown at supply depots and infiltration corridors in eastern Laos in an

incented campaign to cut the movement of troops and war materials into South Vietnam. A mission is normally up of five B-52s with each carrying 90 tons of bombs.

contrast to past years, the head forces appear to be commander of North Vietnamese Army regulars, undoubtedly with Vietnam war experience.

past years, Communist Pathet units have been part of the fighting force. The first evidence of an offensive in Muong Suoi was the fall of a plane of families of prominent Laotians in Muong Suoi. They commandeered an Air America

to leave. The plane was seen flying over the area, and a half dozen of them were seen, an official said.

Thai Troops Included. The time that Muong Suoi fell, its defenders included mercenary troops said to be directed by the American Central Intelligence Agency, which has never been admitted officially.

either the mercenary troops were again in Muong Suoi is not known.

American Embassy here, officials have complete authority over virtually all aircraft in the area, have refused to allow them to fly to Muong Suoi to appraise the situation for

never, the embassy has authorized a flight to Sam on Tuesday. Sam Thong, the of the Plain des Jarres, is on Page 2, Col. 3.

New Republic Guyana Proclaimed

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Feb. 23 (AP)—The former British colony of Guyana today became a republic, proclaimed the president of British rule and Guyana, became the first Caribbean republic in the Commonwealth.

A midnight ceremony here was attended by thousands of Guyanese and other Caribbean leaders, including governor-general, Sir Eric Williams, proclaimed the new republic.

Williams became independent on Aug. 1968, after more than 150 years of British rule. As a republic, Williams remained a member of the Commonwealth.

Edward Luckhoo was sworn in as president immediately after Williams' proclamation of the new constitution. Williams' first presidential duties are to be performed here for officials.

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President Nixon joking with his guests after the showing of the play "1776."

N.Y. Cast Brings '1776' to White House

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The gold brocade curtains opened last night on the first full-scale, full-length Broadway show ever presented at the White House, with President and Mrs. Nixon beaming in front-row center.

It was George Washington's 238th birthday anniversary, and so, quite appropriately, the production was "1776," the spirited, imaginative Sherman Edwards tale about the drafting of the Declaration of Independence.

The musical play opened in the capital one year ago and went on to box-office success in New York, winning the Tony Award for best musical and the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award.

The Broadway cast and crew and some wives—78 persons in all—flew down by chartered plane. Their somewhat cramped performance took place on a beautiful proscenium stage, especially designed for the White House four years ago by Jo Mielke, who also designed the scenery and lighting for "1776."

The White House stage, which incorporates one of three giant East Room crystal chandeliers as a decorative feature, is about two-thirds the size of the stage at the 46th Street Theater in New York. Actors squeezed through narrow, hidden corridors at either side to make their entrances.

About 185 guests jammed the 78-by-35-foot ballroom wall to wall, after a jockeying for invitations that recalled the maneuvering to get into "My Fair Lady."

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Swiss to Bar Most Arabs, Tighten Airport Controls

Precautions
Stepped Up
By Airlines

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The world's major airlines, under intense pressure from Israel to restrict restrictions on its vital air links with the outside world, stepped up security measures today on all flights to the Jewish state.

The action came following weekend explosions aboard two airliners over Europe, one of which killed 47 persons. Arab guerrillas are suspected in both blasts, although Arab commanders denied having any part in the fatal crash of a Swissair Concorde.

Representatives from seven major airlines met at London's Heathrow Airport today to discuss security measures on Israeli-bound flights. A special meeting of all 53 airlines using the airport was called tomorrow to take up the problem.

British airline pilots said all flights to Israel should be stopped unless 100 percent safety can be guaranteed.

Meanwhile, in Montreal, the International Air Transport Association yesterday condemned recent violence "pending investigation of the exact causes of the most recent aggressions against a Swissair and an Austrian Airlines aircraft."

The airlines imposing restrictions include Lufthansa, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Alitalia, Swissair, Austrian Airlines, Sabena and Olympic British Overseas Airways Corp., and British European Airways announced their bans yesterday.

Air France today decided to resume its freight and mail service to Israel, and took a certain number of measures to increase security precautions for its flights.

The French airline said that for "efficiency" reasons it would give no information about the security measures which have been decided. Air France interrupted freight and mail shipments to Israel yesterday.

No time limit was placed on restrictions announced by the other airlines. There are 16 airlines in addition to El Al, the Israeli airline, with scheduled flights into Tel Aviv. Only El Al and Trans World Airlines have all-cargo flights.

Eight flights took off from London's Heathrow Airport today bound for Israel. Only three of them were non-stop. Police cars drove alongside the jets as they lifted off from the runway.

Passengers boarding the planes were checked and double checked before being allowed to take their seats. BOAC restricted each passenger to only one piece of hand luggage of no more than 11 pounds. Every piece of baggage carried into the cargo hold had to be personally watched by a traveling passenger.

In Rome, an Alitalia spokesman said the Italian national airline has refused freight and air parcels for Israel since yesterday and is searching passengers' luggage and hand baggage closely.

Special Precautions. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A spokesman for Trans World Airlines said here yesterday that the carrier was taking "extra special precautions" on its three daily flights to Israel. TWA is the only American airline with flights to Israel.

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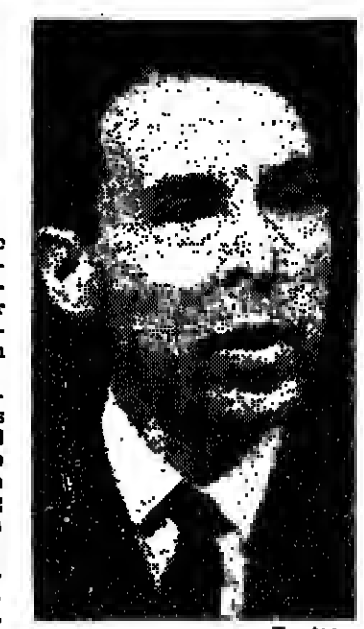
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Swiss President Hans Peter Tschudi

Russia Says U.S., Israel Blame Arabs With Forgery

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (WP)—The Soviet Union accused the United States and Israel today of using a forged document to blame Arab guerrillas for the explosion of a Swissair plane last Saturday.

An unusually shrill Tass commentary, reprinted in Izvestia, said the purpose of the "hysterical yells about Arab sabotage" was to distract attention from Israeli "atrocities."

The article said that when the plane blew up in the air, both Tel Aviv and Washington "snatched at a forged document" for their "slandorous version" of the event—a communiqué reported as coming from a Palestine guerrilla organization and claiming responsibility for the act of sabotage.

The article accused the U.S. State Department and The New York Times of "trying to fail anti-Arab sentiments." It then quoted a statement from the Palestine Joint Command in Amman that none of its organizations had had anything to do with the Swissair crash and that the "communiqué" was a document "fabricated to harm the Palestine movement."

Tass also quoted Agence France-Presse as saying today that on-the-spot investigation had not established that there was any sabotage. Tass said that in fact the investigation has not yet reached any conclusions, according to other news agency reports.

But the fact of American-Israeli propaganda sabotage against the Arab world has been established irrefutably, Tass continued.

The purpose of this propaganda was to whitewash the Israeli bombing of an Egyptian factory Feb. 13, the commentary said, and "to justify beforehand new deliveries of American weapons to the aggressor and compromise the heroic struggle of the Arab guerrillas."

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Call for Conference On Airline Security

BERN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Shocked and angry after the tragic crash of a Swissair jetliner Saturday, Switzerland virtually closed its doors to all Arab nationals today.

The Swiss government announced after an emergency meeting that henceforth it will issue visas to Arabs only on humanitarian grounds and where "significant Swiss interest is at stake."

Official spokesmen explained that that meant trips of diplomats and important businessmen, and for travel involving medical treatment or visits to sick or dying family members in Switzerland. Tourist visas are suspended.

The government also ordered reinforced controls of "all persons considered as dangerous," both at the Swiss borders and inside the country.

And finally it called for a worldwide aviation security conference to be organized by the International Air Transport Association as soon as possible, preferably on Swiss soil.

The seven-man cabinet led by President Hans Peter Tschudi, who explained the measures at a press conference tonight, left no doubt that it was acting on what it considers well-founded suspicion of Arab sabotage. A cabinet announcement preceding the meeting said that there were justified grounds to suspect that "a criminal act" caused the death of 47 passengers and crew from nine nations in a wooded area at Wuerenlingen, site of the first Swiss atomic reactor.

No bodies could be identified at the crash site, because there were none. The bits and pieces of human remains that were collected from the soft forest ground were removed today in three ordinary coffins. There was not one piece of wreckage longer than a yard left of the Concorde Coronado jetliner.

The disaster, almost coinciding with a similar but not fatal incident involving an Austrian plane in Germany, caused an uproar in the Swiss press.

Editorials denounced Arab terrorism, even in the absence of positive proof of sabotage. One paper said: "The Arabs just lost a good part of the credit they began to gain in our country," and in Lucerne, in central Switzerland, posters appeared calling for the expulsion of all Arabs.

An Arab mission in Geneva tonight received anonymous telephone calls threatening a bomb attack. There has been no report of any anti-Arab violence in Switzerland so far, and Arab embassies in Bern did not ask for police protection.

Mr. Tschudi admitted that a vast crash investigation conducted at Wuerenlingen yielded no definite proof of foul play so far. "We know the catastrophe was caused by an explosion in the rear of the plane" as it was heading south over the Alps enroute to Tel Aviv, he said, adding:

"But it is not yet possible to draw any definite conclusion. We do not yet know what actually exploded, and it is clear that the Swiss government will raise no accusation it cannot prove."

The government statement said that the measures are not directed against the Arab countries. It said they were necessary to distinguish a Palestine terror commando from regular nationals of those Arab countries that provide terrorists with passports.

Mr. Tschudi said that Swiss ambassadors in Arab countries were instructed to inform the governments of the Swiss measures and forward the Swiss cabinet's appeal for measures to stop Palestinian terrorism in Switzerland.

The government also ordered strengthened controls at the country's airports, admitting that security measures started after last year's Arab raid in Zurich had been relaxed.

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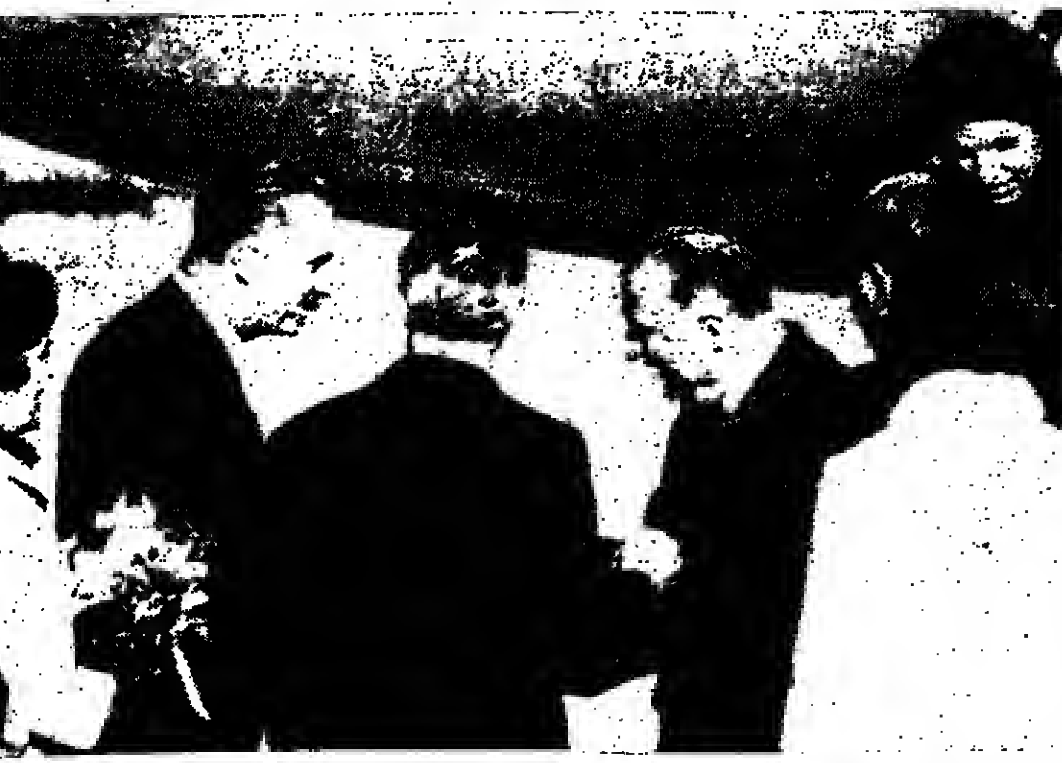
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FIRST WELCOME—Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew (left) welcome French President Georges Pompidou (center) and Mrs. Pompidou (right) as they arrive at Andrews Air Force Base for their official eight-day visit to the United States.

Freeing Army for Field Action

South Vietnam Local Forces Will Defend Safer Villages

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—South Vietnam's defense officials are planning a major shift of village-based professional soldiers into contested areas, leaving the defense of villages considered relatively secure to police and unpaid local militiamen.

Planners at regional and national levels who were interviewed recently said that with the gradual shift, part of the overall Vietnamization plan, many soldiers now tied down with territorial defense

would be freed for offensive operations against guerrilla groups in areas where the enemy remains a threat.

This move, in turn, would allow the South Vietnamese main forces to direct more of their efforts against main enemy units now located mostly in remote jungle and mountain areas.

A young South Vietnamese officer who works in a combined American-Vietnamese planning unit said: "The army's job will be more and more to keep enemy soldiers away from the people—the job the Americans have been doing. Behind them, the people and police will deal with the local Communists."

The shift, to take place over the next year, would involve:

• The gradual replacement of American combat forces opposing Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army troops in generally remote, unpopulated areas with main-force South Vietnamese Army units.

• The upgrading of neighborhood defense groups into 35-man combat security teams responsible for security in government-dominated hamlets.

The shift, according to defense planners, would permit the gradual withdrawal of front-line American combat troops over the next year without leaving gaps in the government's defenses. At the same time, however, it would place much greater burdens on neighborhood militia, called the People's Self-Defense Force.

The timetable, which is no more definite than the timetable for American combat-troop withdrawal, depends largely on the Saigon government's ability to upgrade these neighborhood defenders to fill defensive combat roles. The plan has the backing of U.S. officials, but some are doubtful that it can be completed in 1970.

While U.S. military officials continue to apply pressure on South Vietnamese military commanders to move more of their main forces against enemy units, some are hesitant about entrusting the defense of already populated areas solely to self-defense forces and the police.

Nevertheless, both American and South Vietnamese pacification officials contend there are many areas in the countryside that can be adequately defended by local residents. Popular-force platoons now defending these areas would then be free to move into hamlets considered insecure.

U.S. Troops Foil Ambush, Kill 23 Reds

SAIGON, Feb. 23 (AP).—U.S. troops foiled an ambush attempt and killed 23 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers in a sharp fight yesterday at the mouth of the battle-ravaged Que Son Valley.

The action erupted only two miles from the spot where other soldiers of the U.S. American Division were ambushed Friday and lost 14 killed and 29 wounded—the most U.S. casualties for any single action in more than three months.

The U.S. command said two U.S. soldiers were killed and six wounded in yesterday's nine-hour Que Son battle, 23 miles south of Da Nang. A spokesman said the U.S. infantrymen were moving through the rice paddies and hedgerows with tank support when the Communists opened fire with rockets, grenades, trying to knock out the tanks.

Artillery and helicopter gunships pounded the Red positions, and action tapered off at dusk. Further north and only 25 miles below the Demilitarized Zone, South Vietnamese soldiers were led by a prisoner to a Communist arms cache but then had to battle North Vietnamese troops to seize the weapons.

The South Vietnamese killed 23 Communist soldiers and lost one man, sources in Da Nang said. They said the cache yielded more than a ton of arms and equipment, including three machine guns and 100 boxes of ammunition.

U.S. and South Vietnamese forces yesterday claimed a total of 90 Communist killed in a series of widely separated battlefield encounters.

Saigon Deputy Out of Hiding, Plans a Sit-In During Trial

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Feb. 23.—South Vietnam's outspoken opposition deputy Tran Ngoc Chau surfaced today after a month of hiding and vowed a sit-in at the National Assembly while a military court tries him in absentia for contacts with his brother, an admitted Communist agent.

To the embarrassment of the American Embassy, which Mr. Chau has accused of supporting his clandestine activities and then exposing him and his brother, the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu said it would start the trial Wednesday of Mr. Chau and a second deputy also accused of Communist activities. The other deputy, Huynh Van Tu, is in hiding and will also be tried in absentia.

The U.S. Embassy has declined all comment on the Chau case and has quietly and unsuccessfully advised President Thieu, who is becoming increasingly tough on his domestic opposition, to end his campaign against Mr. Chau who is regarded, at worst, as misguided.

Mr. Chau did not help himself with either Mr. Thieu or the embassy by charging that he was exposed by the Americans because they suspected Mr. Thieu of working through him and his brother to arrange a private peace agreement with the Communists.

For a month, Mr. Chau has been flitting about Saigon sleeping in different houses each night and holding meetings with foreign newsmen. He charged that the

government was going to arrest him and he became increasingly outspoken against the president and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—with which he says he once worked closely.

Immunity Lifted

The case neared a climax earlier this month when Mr. Thieu engineered through the assembly a petition lifting Mr. Chau's immunity for a trial on the charge of having Communist contacts. The petition was signed by 102 deputies and Mr. Chau charged that many were bought. He also charges that the petition was illegal, since such an action could only be taken by open vote. The assembly itself has petitioned the supreme court for a ruling on this.

The petition lifting Mr. Chau's immunity does not permit his arrest unless he is convicted. The maximum penalty is a death sentence.

Mr. Chau appeared at the assembly this morning waving a copy of the constitution and holding an informal press conference on the front steps. After departing briefly for lunch, he installed himself in a small office, holding court throughout the day for South Vietnamese and American newsmen.

"If I win, this is democracy. If I lose, that means this whole democratic system is a false democracy," he said.

Mr. Chau has admitted to contacts with his older brother, Tran Ngoc Hien, dating back to 1965. They had been parted when Mr. Hien went North after 1954 and Mr. Chau stayed with the government in the South.

Los Angeles Times

Dutch Official Urges Curb on Visas to Arabs

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The chief of police at Schiphol Airport has urged Dutch authorities to limit the issue of visas to Arabs wishing to visit the Netherlands.

Maj. E. E. Gerritsen, commander of the airport's state police, said yesterday that following Saturday's explosions in two airliners drastic government measures, "preferably throughout Europe," were imperative.

The best preventive measure to check the "outrageous terror of the Palestine resistance organizations" is for European governments to close their frontiers to Arabs whom they doubted had bona fide motives for visiting Europe, Maj. Gerritsen said.

He said he thought it would be possible to separate bona fide Arab businessmen from "less desirable Arab guests."

White House Performance For the Play '1776'

(Continued from Page 1)

Lady," but without the ticket-scalping.

The evening was by any standard a village occasion, one of the few times any play has been given uncut at the White House. The Lyndon Johnsons saw off Broadway's "You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown," without deletions, and President William Howard Taft enjoyed Shakespearean comedies on the South Lawn, but virtually all White House theater has consisted of excerpts and tabloid versions of the original productions.

Without a Break

Last night's production began at 7:30 and ran without an intermission, as it does in New York, for two hours and 20 minutes. The black-tie evening ended with a buffet supper. The guests included Vice-



WINNING ROUND—El-Fatah leader Yasser Arafat (left) with Kamal Nasser, a member of his executive committee, following their meeting with Jordanian authorities at which they succeeded in forcing out the minister of the interior. Story Page 2.

Red Forces Probe Laos Stronghold

(Continued from Page 1)

and headquarters of some American aid efforts to Gen. Vang Pao's army, reported to number about 18,000 men, is made up almost entirely of his fellow mountain-men, and this force has borne the brunt of much of the current fighting.

The main attack on outlying positions defending Muong Sani was at Kiang Lam, a small position at the head of a valley leading to Muong Sani. The enemy force was estimated at 150 men and did not push the attack when met by rifle and machine-gun fire from the outpost.

Night Bombings Protested

HONG KONG, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Laotian Patriotic Front has protested against alleged nighttime bombing by U.S. B-52 aircraft in the Plaines des Jarres, the Pathet Lao news agency said today.

The protest, signed by Phoumi Vongvichit, secretary-general of the front's central committee, was sent three days ago to Britain and the Soviet Union, co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos, according to the agency.

"The Nixon administration has reached a high degree of barbarity with its premeditated use of B-52s for intense night bombings with a view to exterminating the local population," it said.

It claimed that the United States had been using the B-52s since Feb. 17. On that day and the day after, 17 B-52s twice bombed a six-mile-long area between Ban-son and Khangkay, razing many villages.

Los Angeles Times

W. German Rivers Overflow, Isolate Villages, Cut Roads

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—West Germany's major rivers overflowed their banks today after a sudden thaw and widespread rainstorms, isolating villages, stopping highway traffic and inland shipping and sweeping away one bridge.

A bridge over the Beatz, a tributary of the Main near Nuremberg, was knocked down by the sudden flooding.

The Danube also overflowed its banks and high water on the Rhine, Elbe and other north German rivers caused widespread damage to farmlands.

Flood Danger in France

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Police and rescue teams were alerted to the danger of floods in large areas of eastern France tonight as continued heavy rain and a sudden thaw sent already-swollen rivers over their banks.

Paris-Milan and Paris-Florence trains were routed through Geneva after sudden ground collapsed under a track at Montbeller. Roads were cut around Dijon, Besancon and Nancy.

In Paris, the Seine was rising again after dropping momentarily last week. It was about 15 feet higher than normal in central Paris.

In Normandy, in the west, the continued rains brought down a medieval tower that had stood for nearly nine centuries at Domfront, causing severe damage to a nearby printing plant but no injuries.

Floods in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Melting snows and torrential rains brought rivers surging over their banks in many parts of Belgium, cutting roads, isolating houses and flooding hundreds of acres of farmland.

3 Arab Airlines To Pool Resources

TRIPOLI, Libya, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—United Arab Airlines, Sudan Airways and Libya Airlines have agreed to pool their resources, it was announced here today.

The chairman of the three airlines said a joint investment fund would be established immediately and the activities and incomes of the airlines would be shared equally.

This decision follows a one-day conference here yesterday aimed at uniting the three air carriers into a single organization.

Jordan Drops Cabinet Aide; Took Hard Line on Guerrillas

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 23 (UPI).

—Jordan's government—guerrilla crisis claimed its first high-ranking ministerial casualty tonight when Interior Minister Maj. Gen. Mohammed Rasoul Kallani resigned.

Gen. Kallani is widely believed to be mainly responsible for introducing security measures that sparked the crisis. Political sources said his departure was at the direct demand of the guerrillas.

Gen. Kallani has been replaced temporarily by a political neutral, Municipal Utilities Minister Kousa Abou Ragheb, an East Bank Jordanian liked by both sides.

No official reason was given for Gen. Kallani's departure, but it came just 24 hours after the 10-group Palestinian Unified Command and government officials announced an end to a 12-day crisis that brought the country to the verge of civil war.

The days of sporadic fighting cost at least 19 lives—some figures put the death toll at 50—after the government introduced stiff measures aimed at controlling the firing, possession and storage of arms.

No details of yesterday's agreement were volunteered, but according to well-informed sources from both sides, the guerrillas accepted partial control on arms in exchange for freedom to discipline their own men.

Tonight's resignation suggested the guerrillas also demanded at least one head should roll. Gen. Kallani was not the only hawk in King Hussein's cabinet, and other hardliners may fall victim to guerrilla demands.

The king's uncle, Maj. Gen. Sherif Nasser bin-Jamil, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has been linked with Gen. Kallani. However, there is no indication that he will be an early

victim of the guerrilla-government agreement.

There was persistent speculation tonight that King Hussein will make sweeping cabinet changes following the crisis. Not only are some existing members of the cabinet a possible embarrassment, but the lives of Jordanian administrations are traditionally short and the present team has been in operation since August, 1969.

Regrets Over Air Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

of Palestine, said his guerrilla organization will continue attacking Israel El Al planes all over the world, Associated Press reported.

"This is within our strategy," he said, "since El Al planes are part of Israel's military air force."

In Cairo, Egyptian newspapers accused the United States and Israel of attempting to discredit Palestinian "freedom fighters" to represent them as "terrorist killers."

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram headlined an editorial report: "Prefabricated American-Israeli attempts to falsify resistance of placing explosives aboard airliners."

The Egyptian news media did not carry the claim—later denied by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command)—that it was responsible for the Swiss airliner crash.

Commando Investigation

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Thorough investigations carried out by the United Command of the commando organizations have proved "beyond a shadow of a doubt" that none of the guerrilla organizations had anything to do with the explosion of the Swiss jetliner, it was asserted today.

This was announced by the command, which comprises the ten major guerrilla organizations in Jordan, in a statement broadcast tonight by the voice of Al Asifa, the Cairo-based radio of El-Fatah, the largest of these groups.

"The stand of the commando movement regarding the explosion in the Swiss jetliner is clear," the announcement said, adding: "The revolution strongly condemns such barbaric actions. No commando contingent would have carried out such an action. This is a fact already announced by the United Command after it made certain through accurate and thorough investigations."

Zionism Responsible?

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (UPI).—A Lebanese government minister today suggested Zionists were responsible for the Swiss crash.

Information Minister Othman Dams, in a statement to the national news agency, asked: "Could not the hand of international Zionism be behind this incident—especially since American newspapers took up the Israeli accusation even before the Swiss investigators said anything about it?"

"The motive could have been to gain world sympathy for Zionism," he said.

Athens Sets March For Arabs' Trial

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (AP).—Two Arab terrorists charged with premeditated murder for the machine-gun attack on an Israeli airliner at Athens airport and killing one of its passengers almost 14 months ago, will stand trial on March 21, the Greek government announced today.

The trial of Mahmoud Issa Mohammed, 26, and Hussein Suleiman Elyaman, 30, was postponed indefinitely due to the absence of key witnesses. If the men are found guilty of the murder charge, they could be executed.

The postponement drew a sharp protest from Israel which charged that the delay would encourage further acts of violence against Israeli property abroad. One Israeli passenger was killed in the attack.

UAR Dailies Lack Paper

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (AP).—Because of the shortage of newspaper, Egyptian dailies will be restricted to a maximum of eight pages for an indefinite time, it was announced today.

Israel Warns Against Raids On Airliners

Indicates That Arab Lines Are Vulnerable

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir warned today that Israel would not sit long with its hands folded if Arab terrorists were permitted to continue to harass or destroy its civil aircraft and those of other countries carrying passengers or cargo to Israel.

In a threat to Arab states that she scarcely bothered to veil, the premier said gravely that either all the civil airlines in the Middle East fly unhindered, or none do.

"Israel will not acquiesce in any assault on her air routes and will do her utmost to protect them," Mrs. Meir told the Knesset (parliament).

She spoke sternly and slowly in the full chamber, reflecting the deep sense of outrage that has been felt in Israel since Saturday, when a Swissair plane bound for Tel Aviv exploded and crashed after taking off from Zurich. All 47 passengers and crew died, including 14 Israeli citizens, and another who was just settling here.

On the same day an Austrian airlines plane en route from Frankfurt to Vienna, but carrying mail for Israel, was torn by a bomb explosion, but managed to land safely.

See Arabs Responsible

Although both incidents are still being investigated, Mrs. Meir said she was satisfied that Arab terrorists, on the strength of their past behavior and their tentative claims for credit for sabotaging these two planes, were responsible for the deeds.

"These incidents are part of the web of murder and bloodshed which the Arab terrorist organizations cast on international civilian air communications throughout the world," she said.

She had already met in her Jerusalem office this morning with the heads of 20 diplomatic missions, all representing countries where major international airlines operate, and told them how seriously Israel regards the deteriorating conditions for safe air travel, and how urgent was the need for remedial action.

Clarifies Warning

In the Knesset this afternoon Mrs. Meir went over much the same ground, but made her warning plainer to the Arab states that harbor or encourage terrorists—that civilian air travel could be made unsafe for them, too.

"Our appeal to the international community to take action, derives both from our duty to protect the lives of our citizens and air routes, and by virtue of our membership in the community of nations," she said.

"We appealed to the nations and international bodies in the hope that they will now take concrete and effective action. In any event, we want all airlines of Middle Eastern countries to fly unhindered."

"We want every plane with all passengers, of whatever company, to be able to take off and land unhindered in all states in our region."

"But this rule must apply to all," the premier said. "Israel will not agree to being the only one to whom this rule does not apply."

Arab Office Damaged

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI).—A brick was thrown through the show window of the United Arab Airlines office in downtown Paris early today, police reported. The incident occurred some time before 5 a.m. in the offices located near the Paris Opera.

British Measures Criticized

LONDON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The

Bonn, Vienna Protest to Arabs

German Police Name 2 Arabs Sought in Bombing of Plane

FRANKFURT, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—The police today named two Arabs wanted in connection with the midair explosion aboard an Austrian airliner shortly after takeoff from the Frankfurt airport on Saturday.

They were identified as Mousa Jawher and Sufian Kaddumi. The police could not give their nationalities, although they said Kaddumi's residence was in Amman.

The police described Jawher as dark, mustachioed, slim and about 5 feet 5 inches tall. Kaddumi is shorter, thick-set and spoke fluent German, they said.

The police said yesterday that two men, believed to be Arabs, mailed a package to an Israeli address at a Frankfurt post office on Friday. The package was described as a radio by the senders, one of whom gave a false return address, the police said.

Jawher bought a radio in a shop here, police said. Its cardboard packing is believed to have contained the parcel that exploded.

The police also asked the public to help find someone who recently sold Kaddumi a car. A 15,000-mark (about \$4,000) reward has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

Bonn Protest to Arabs

BONN, Feb. 23 (UPI).—West German protesters to the Arab states today against what Foreign Minister Walter Scheel described as "the degeneration of morals" by terrorists trying to disrupt international air travel.

Mr. Scheel told a news conference the protest was made by diplomatic means, and sent to Arab states with which Bonn maintains relations as well as to those with which it has no formal ties.

The foreign minister said he also explained his government's attitude to Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban during their talk here this morning.

Mr. Scheel said he thought it would be a mistake for airlines to stop carrying freight because of the terrorist attacks on planes. "That would mean the attacks would have achieved their aim," he said.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Georg Leber called for immediate international civil aviation conferences to consider ways of combating air piracy and restoring air travel safety. He proposed a meeting of the European Civil Aviation Conference and a special assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The West German post office in Bonn said today it had reached a decision on whether to resume handling airmail packages for Israel. The post office announced yesterday it was suspending the handling of such parcels for the next 24 hours.

In Frankfurt, the powerful Public Services and Transport Workers Union today scheduled an emergency meeting with government and national airline officials. A spokesman for the 1.5 million member union said union representatives responsible for civil aviation employees, government, national airline and airport officials were summoned to the conference "early this week" to discuss coordination of security measures.

Austria Expresses Concern

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Austria requested the Arab states today to take measures to prevent further terrorist acts in international civilian air traffic.

Wolfgang Platzer, secretary-general of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, conveyed the demand to the ambassadors of the Arab states. A statement said that Mr. Platzer had expressed "consternation" over the bombing of the Austrian jetliner on Saturday.

British Measures Criticized

LONDON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The

Eban Exchanges Assurances With Bonn on Continued Ties

BONN, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban called on the West Germans today to keep their relations with Israel in a watertight compartment.

Walker Scheel, Foreign Minister of West Germany countered with assurances he would not permit improved relations with the Arabs to dilute relations with Israel.

Mr. Eban and Mr. Scheel exchanged views during a two-hour meeting this morning, then repeated them later in separate public statements.

The Israeli foreign minister was guarded by several hundred policemen and his movements kept secret.

About 250 German and Arab students from Bonn University held an anti-Israel "teach-in" in a lecture hall, then marched through the streets to the railway station, chanting "Down with Dayan." They temporarily blocked some streetcars.

Mr. Eban was the first Israeli cabinet minister to visit West Germany.

"Here is Difference"

"I know that all countries in Europe and the Federal Republic of Germany desire to strengthen their relations with other Middle Eastern states," Mr. Eban told the German-Israeli Society after his talks with Mr. Scheel. "But here is the difference. Israel does not interfere with the development of German-Arab relations. Also, our neighbors do try to interfere with the development of German-Israeli relations."

"For this we have no other suggestion than that which I always

government came under attack from all sides of the House. Commons today for letting lines suspend some services to rail after the apparent sabotage of an Israeli-bound Swiss plane."

Roy Mason, president of the Board of Trade, said this decision was primarily up to the prime minister. He said the government did not restrict the operations of airlines whose countries had terrorists, he replied.

"I am not satisfied this is the way to deal with it."

Mr. Mason's answers to a range of angry questions elicited little more than "yes," "no," "highly unusual step the leader of the House, Fred Peart, announced that he would ask Mr. Mason to make a further statement on the matter."

Even the speaker, Mr. C. King, who rarely comments on substance of any issue, rose during the afternoon: "There is a danger of the House, including those who condemn the atrocious acts which have taken place."

Labor Unit Asks Conference

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (AP).—International Confederation of Trade Unions today asked a conference to consider attacks on civil aircraft.

Georges C. Bulter, secretary-general of ICTU, in a cable to a variety-general U. Th. dismay at the increasing number of attacks on civil aircraft endangering safety in the air.

Nasser, Tito Open Talks On Mideast

ASWAN, Feb. 23 (UPI).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser Yugoslav President Tito's talks here tonight on the East situation and bilateral ties.

Marshal Tito arrived in a two-day official visit after discussions with the Yugoslav Council, Maj. Gen. Gasko, met, whose country is a member in a tripartite alliance with Libya.

Mr. Nasser embraced the year-old Yugoslav leader, stepped from his plane after arriving from Khartoum.

Thousands of people, including families of Soviet technicians on the Aswan High Dam, lined the Nile, lined the route to airport in Aswan as the leaders drove to an open town—a popular resort.

Friendship slogans dominated the route and the crowd—Egyptian and Yugoslav—shouted slogans of welcome. Two presidents drove past their 22nd meeting since they met in 1955.

As well as discussing world news, Marshal Tito was to brief his Egyptian counterpart on his current African tour, has so far taken him to Zanzibar, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan.

During the tour, the 74-year-old leader conferred with Egyptian State Minister Abdel Halim in Addis Ababa on the Arab conflict.

The Middle East news said Marshal Tito and Nasser expressed "deep" concern over the deterioration of the East situation, according to joint communiques issued from their Khartoum talks.

They stressed that "the expansion and annexation of territories by Israel with States support, and Israel's efforts to withdraw its forces from occupied Arab territories, are efforts toward finding a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

It added that "both sides" unbounded support for their legitimate rights and of the Palestinian people's liberation movement has great importance in the political and psychological among the various forces in the Middle East."

Los Angeles Times

WEATHER

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Room-to-Room Negotiations

Chicago Trial Attorney Plans Appeal Over Separated Jury

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 23 (UPI)—Leonard I. Weinglass, a defense attorney in the Chicago trial, charged last night on-to-room negotiating was "on" by the jury "until all came to a verdict of guilty" for the defendants.

Mr. Weinglass told an audience at Williams College that when the jury returned to its hotel to deliberate, four members felt the defendants were innocent of the charge of crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot.

The four returned to one room (the eight returned to another), said, resulting in a verdict that a complete failure of the

Apollo-12 Crew Begins European Tour in Lisbon

LISBON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The three Apollo-12 astronauts, Lt. Charles Conrad Jr., Capt. Edward P. Gordon and Capt. Alan B. Bean, began a goodwill tour of Europe today with a day visit to Lisbon.

Capt. Conrad asked at a press conference what he thought of criticism about the amount of money spent on the space program, said it would be interesting to compare recent adverse comments with what was made about the early stages of the Portuguese expedition, Vasco da Gama, and a amount of money spent on voyages.

The astronauts, flanked by U.S. Ambassador Ridgeley B. Knight, dealt good-naturedly with a barrage of questions, even one from a Portuguese newsman asking whether Capt. Conrad had been able to breathe on the moon's surface. Later the three men called on President Americo Amorim. Tomorrow they leave for Luxembourg.

Pompidou Arrives in U.S. for Eight-Day State Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

Another coat trimmed in fur. On the arrival along with Agnew were chief of protocol Mosbacher Jr., and Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, William J. Holloman.

By the time of the display of American Jews, aimed at the anti-Israeli policy, it is to turn on what Mr. Pompidou has to say here in Washington. He will have two big speeches, the joint meeting of Congress on Wednesday and a Press Club luncheon scheduled for tomorrow.

French Embassy officials said the visit was still reworking his presidential speech as of today.

Mr. Pompidou was reported to have had the ambassador to Paris, Francis Hure, urge the Israeli government to ensure that demonstrations in the United States against Mr. Pompidou were kept within the bounds of respect and without any anti-Semitic protest. Mr. Hure said a radio interview in Israel that he had not responded to the action of Jews abroad pointed out the Israeli views on the Jewish community.

Much of the feeling here against Pompidou, particularly among Jewish communities, was from France's sale of 110 jets to the revolutionary government of Libya, while offering a loan on arms for Israel. These factors plus new congressional sentiment to make America's open allies contribute more to NATO defense are expected to give a crisp, businesslike air to Mr. Pompidou's talks when he arrives at a formal White House dinner at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

In fact, Rep. Poffett claimed, at least one-third of the 435 House members plan to boycott the joint House-Senate session to show their dislike of Mr. Pompidou's Middle East policy.

He said administrative assistants, page boys and secretaries would be used to make the place look full.

Stand-ins in Congress?

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Rep. Bertram L. Poffett, D., N.Y., said today that the State Department plans to fill the House of Representatives with outsiders Wednesday to make it appear that the whole membership turned out for the speech of President Pompidou.

In fact, Rep. Poffett claimed, at least one-third of the 435 House members plan to boycott the joint House-Senate session to show their dislike of Mr. Pompidou's Middle East policy.

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'Revisionist Attitudes' Give China a Pollution Problem

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Communist China reported yesterday that it, too, faces problems of industrial pollution, but it said they are being solved by frugality and Maoist ingenuity.

A report on the subject, relayed to Hong Kong from Shanghai by the official press agency Hsinhua, is believed to represent the first public indication that the Chinese Communists recognize a pollution problem.

Previously, they placed the blame for pollution on "laissez-faire capitalist-revisionist attitudes" and the operation of enterprises for profit.

The report, which deals with pollution in Shanghai, Communist China's major industrial city, said the problem was not solved there until "the counter-revolutionary trash" of "putting profit in command" was overcome in "a sharp struggle."

The report blames Liu Shao-chi, the purged former chief of state, and "his local agents" for the laissez-faire approach.

The basis of the Shanghai solution, Hsinhua explained, is to use wastes from industrial production to make other products, rather than allowing these wastes to pile up as garbage or to foul the city's air and waters.

Hsinhua said that last year the Shanghai chemical industry turned out more than 50 products—including sodium sulfide and manganese carbonate—from waste water, gases and slag. Hsinhua also said that electro-plating plants in Shanghai that once used a highly poisonous sodium cyanide solution in plating metals, thereby polluting the waste water, have devised a new process that involves "no poison or very little." The waste water that now results from electro-plating "is fertile and of benefit to farming."



AND SO TO COURT—Federal District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman (right), who presided over the Chicago Seven trial, strolling in city with one of his guards.

Harris Contends Democrats Felt He Seeks Presidency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Sen. Fred R. Harris disclosed yesterday he resigned as national Democratic chairman partly because fellow Democrats suspected he was using the National Committee to build himself up as a presidential candidate.

The Oklahoma senator said the suspicions started when Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts made clear, following his auto accident on Chappaquiddick Island, that he would not be a candidate for the White House in 1972.

Sen. Harris elaborated on his reasons for quitting in an interview.

Freedom to Speak

He emphasized that the principal reasons were a desire for greater freedom to speak out on the issues and confidence he had carried the party through a difficult transitional period. Nevertheless, he felt he could not operate effectively as chairman with his motives under question.

He said he assumed when he took the chairmanship that he would serve through this year's elections, but "changed his mind after his motives became suspect."

"While it had not been a problem for me before," Sen. Harris said, "there were some who wondered if I myself, might be a candidate for President in 1972. And therefore I wondered perhaps if I was using this party post to further my own national ambitions."

"That was not the case, but it did severely hinder my carrying out the duties of the job."

Sen. Harris stated flatly he was not a candidate for either the presidential or vice-presidential nominations in 1972.

"I have no intention of being a candidate," he said.

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Army Under Fire Of Congressman Over Stolen Rifle

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—A twice-wounded and decorated soldier whose rifle was stolen in Vietnam not only had to pay for it but was overcharged \$60, Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D., Calif., said yesterday.

He said the Army deducted \$184 last month from the paycheck of Spec. 4 Lee Aicher, of El Cajon, Calif., who holds the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

The California congressman said the Defense Department told him the cost of a M-16 rifle such as the one stolen from Spec. Aicher was only about \$104. Rep. Van Deerlin said he had written to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to protest the penalty and to ask for an investigation of security at Spec. Aicher's duty station in Vietnam.

He said the soldier had written relatives that the rifle was stolen from above his cot in a bunker.

"I am responsible for my weapon and would gladly pay for it if I had lost it," Spec. Aicher said. "But as it was taken from my personal bunker I don't feel any responsibility for it being gone."

11 Die in Slovakia Crash

VIENNA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Eleven persons lost their lives in a train crash in Slovakia today, the Czechoslovak news agency CTX reported. CTX said that an engine crashed into a passenger train shortly before noon on the Mestric-Puchov line. The report said nine persons were seriously injured.

Vote at 18 Is Pressed in Amendment

Kennedy and Bayh Seeking Change

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Two Democratic liberals in the Senate—Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Birch Bayh of Indiana—are drafting a plan to use the administration's voting rights bill as a legislative vehicle to reduce the voting age to 18.

Instead of pursuing the time-consuming constitutional amendment route, their plan is to lower the voting age immediately through law by attaching an amendment to the Voting Rights Act giving 18-year-olds the right to vote in all elections—federal, state and local.

In the past week Sen. Kennedy has circulated a legal memorandum among some of his colleagues explaining why, on legal and political grounds, he believes it would be preferable to lower the voting age by law rather than through a constitutional amendment.

Sen. Bayh, who as chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on constitutional amendments has been advocating a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age, is understood to be sympathetic to Sen. Kennedy's proposal.

The administration, carrying out a pledge made by President Nixon during his 1968 campaign, last week endorsed a constitutional amendment that would lower the voting age to 18 in federal elections. Despite this White House endorsement, however, it is regarded as unlikely that a constitutional amendment will emerge from the conservative-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee in the foreseeable future.

Sen. Kennedy's approach will be to offer an amendment to legislation scheduled to reach the Senate floor next week, extending the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

One possible political complication, being weighed by the two senators, is that introduction of the amendment might hamper efforts to obtain the two-thirds vote to choke off a Southern filibuster on the voting rights bill.

The administration has proposed, in effect, to repeal the 1965 law aimed at voter discrimination in Southern states by replacing it with a nationwide ban on literacy tests. The administration substitute was accepted last year by the House, but in the Senate a bipartisan coalition is intent on extending the 1965 law with some modifications. While the coalition apparently commands a simple majority in the Senate, it remains unclear whether it can gather the necessary two-thirds vote to break a Southern filibuster.

United Press International

Nixon Tells Labor He'd Take Strong Steps on Jobless Rise

By Frank C. Porter

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 23 (UPI)—President Nixon reassured the AFL-CIO here today that he is ready to take "strong measures" against unemployment if it continues to increase.

The word was relayed through Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, who has been meeting here with the federation's 35-man executive council during its mid-winter meeting.

"We're glad to hear it," said a spokesman for the AFL-CIO, which has been extremely critical of the administration's anti-inflationary squeeze on the economy, claiming that this "hurdle" approach is likely to "bring down the house."

"However, we continue to be quite 'alarmed,'" the spokesman said. "Any kind of an increase in unemployment is alarming to us."

He said the meeting with Mr. Shultz was "very friendly and frank."

But neither the labor secretary nor AFL-CIO leaders sought to conceal very deep differences of opinion.

One of these concerns the "Philadelphia plan"—the administration formula for setting minority employment goals in the higher-skilled construction trades involved in government contracts. Thus far the plan applies to only one city. But organized labor, which regards the formula as a phony quote plan in violation of federal law and intended to make a scapegoat of building-trades unions, was further angered by a recent announcement of intent to extend it to 19 more cities.

AFL-CIO leaders seemed a bit mollified yesterday by the apparently greater stress placed by Mr. Shultz on voluntary minority hiring plans, already worked out in Chicago and Pittsburgh, than he has in the past.

"We are mostly for voluntary, area-wide agreements," Mr. Shultz told reporters, at the same time indicating that the Labor Department will still invoke the Philadelphia plan under certain circumstances "if we must."

After the morning meeting, the federation's civil rights department issued a report in which it claimed that the Philadelphia plan's "main result may be to maximize opposition of union membership and its main purpose seems to be to divide civil rights and liberal critics of the administration from the labor movement."

Lawrence F. O'Brien

Humphrey Asks O'Brien to Be Party Chairman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Hubert H. Humphrey disclosed today that he has asked Lawrence F. O'Brien to return as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and is optimistic about the prospect that he will accept.

A Humphrey spokesman said the former vice-president and titular leader of Democrats hopes the chairmanship, resigned by Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, will be settled by Wednesday. Mr. O'Brien, now operating his own political public relations firm, is expected to give Mr. Humphrey his answer by tomorrow.

Liberia Expels Newsmen

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 23 (AP)—James Wilde, Time magazine correspondent in West Africa, has been given 24 hours to leave Liberia under an expulsion order issued today by the government.

Mr. Wilde arrived here last Friday in advance of the visit by Secretary of State William Rogers.

Garrison to Remain As New Orleans DA

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23 (AP)—District Attorney Jim Garrison, who sought to prove a conspiracy was behind the death of President John F. Kennedy, was assured of another term in office when his lone opponent for reelection withdrew from the race.

Phil Trice, a Republican, said Friday night he had abandoned his attempt to unseat the prosecutor. He did not give a reason for leaving the race. Mr. Garrison was unsuccessful in his attempt to convict businessman Clay Shaw on charges of conspiracy after President Kennedy's assassination.

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A New York policeman examines the arms cache seized during a raid Sunday.

12 White Backers of Panthers Seized With Arsenal in Raid

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—A police raid has led to the seizure of an arsenal of assorted weapons and the arrest of 12 young men and women belonging to a white militant organization that supports the Black Panther party in the United States.

The weapons confiscated last night included a 12-gauge shotgun, three pistols, three knives, a sword and several hundred rounds of ammunition, police said. In addition, police found four gas masks, three reels of film and Black Panther and Patriot party pamphlets.

Those arrested, including three women, told police they were "revolutionaries" and members of the Patriot Party, which they said supports the Black Panthers and is aimed at radicalizing working-class whites. They were wearing Black Panther buttons and ranged in age from 17 to 37.

The arrests were made at a sixth-floor apartment on Manhattan's Upper West Side and in a car parked near the building entrance. Police said the raid was launched when two detectives watching the

HEW Bill, Facing Possible Veto, Gets Mansfield Backing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana today announced his support for a revised \$19.4 billion social services appropriation bill, despite administration warnings that President Nixon will veto the bill for the second time.

The revision, passed by the House last Thursday, is \$346 million below a similar measure that the President vetoed last month as inflationary, but is \$324 million above the total Mr. Nixon has said he would accept.

The bill provides funds for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year ending June 30.

HEW Secretary Robert Finch said yesterday he would recommend that Mr. Nixon veto the revised bill because it continues to be inflationary.

But Sen. Mansfield told reporters today: "It is time we looked into the needs of pollution and the needs of the ghetto... If we don't put out more money now, then we will pay a higher price later."

8 in Family Die in Fire

COHASSETT, Va., Feb. 23 (AP)—Eight persons perished early today in a fire that destroyed their one-story home in this rural Fauquier County community. Authorities said the dead were Charles Bates, 51, five of his children and two nieces.

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كشافة الجبل

A Police Hero Disarmed by Hand Grenade

VALLEJO, Calif., Feb. 23 (UPI)—A reserve police officer who was hailed as a hero for disarming a hand grenade strapped to the wall of a police station has admitted planting the explosive.

James William O'Connor 24, married and a reserve officer for eight months, was released on bail yesterday after being booked on charges of possessing an explosive device and felonious filing of a false bomb report.

Detectives who arrested him Saturday quoted him as saying he pulled the stunt "because I wanted to gain recognition."

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FREDDY

PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS

10 RUE AUER, PARIS

10 RUE AUER, PARIS

10 RUE AUER, PARIS

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES — GLOVES

BAGS — TIES — GIFTS

16 RUE DE LA PAIX — PARIS

16 RUE DE LA PAIX — PARIS

16 RUE DE LA PAIX — PARIS

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Pompidou in America

President Pompidou has arrived in the United States; his official welcome begins today, and there is some trepidation, both in Paris and in Washington, concerning the nature of his unofficial welcome.

This concern is not without irony. Mr. Pompidou's predecessor was personally far more unpopular in America—although resentment at the De Gaulle lectures and policies was tempered for the older generation, at least, by wartime memories. The mood of Americans, too, has changed to a mellow acceptance of differences among nations; the gaps between French policies and those of the United States have narrowed in most areas.

It can be fairly said, then, that the president of France would have little reason to be troubled about his reception were it not for the question of Israel and the Mirages. And even here it is doubtful whether very many Americans are moved by this issue. The problem is that those who are moved, are deeply moved, and it is the present worldwide tendency to show emotion in public demonstrations.

It is true that neither the American government nor many of its thinking citizens are particularly happy about the way in which the French government, beginning with De Gaulle, aligned itself so thoroughly on the Soviet-Arab side of the Middle East controversy. The effort to reconcile the ap-

parently irreconcilable factors in that dispute is difficult enough without numbering France among the latter. In that basic conflict of policy, the matter of the Mirages is only an additional complication.

Nevertheless, it is the kind of complication that assumes symbolic importance, and lends itself to slogans and harsh words on placards. It would be extremely unfortunate if these appeared—at least in numbers or style beyond those which any head of state can expect in visiting any country outside his own. For President Pompidou's visit provides the occasion for one of those reviews of policies and attitudes which can be extremely useful.

It is not necessary to go back to Lafayette for the roots of present reasons why the United States and France should understand one another better. Shared problems, as well as shared history, give ample force to those reasons. The pace of events has reduced the impact of many Franco-American differences, and that same pace gives new arguments for collaboration in many areas.

So the visit of Mr. Pompidou is welcome, and the great majority of his hosts must hope that it will be fruitful and pleasant. Sentimentality aside, the links between France and America have been too close for too many years to be at the mercy of passing phases of policy—or the harsh phrases of the streets.

To Stop Murder in the Sky

One of the most severe crises in the history of the world's civil aviation has been touched off by the Arah guerrilla sabotage that last weekend destroyed a Swiss airliner flying to Israel and almost destroyed an Austrian plane. At any given moment, this planet has innumerable national quarrels, miniwars and other conflicts of varying degrees of intensity. When and if participants in such disputes have reason to believe that the sabotaging of airplanes is an effective means of pursuing their causes, then murder in the sky might become as common as to paralyze the air transport industry. This vulnerability of airplanes makes it particularly important that those who try to profit by such sabotage learn quickly and unequivocally that this tactic is self-defeating.

These considerations are self-evident. Nevertheless, the initial reaction of several European airlines to last weekend's sabotage could, if continued, please the saboteurs. One line simply canceled its regularly scheduled flight from Copenhagen, while other firms which continued flying to Israel banned mail or freight. Unless these stoppages were temporary moves made to improve security, they can only encourage those who planted the bombs.

In the long past history of Arab attacks against Israeli aircraft or against planes bound to Israel, the objective has been to isolate that country by cutting it off from normal transport connections with the rest of the world. If the Arab terrorists see that the latest outrages are advancing their purpose, they will only escalate their effort to blow other Israel-bound planes from the sky. And any evidence that these crimes are hurting Israel will give fanatics devoted to other causes and having other states reason to employ similar sabotage tactics widely.

If the air transport industry is to avoid committing suicide, its reaction to last weekend's tragedy must not be ruled by panic. The need is for continued normal air traffic to Israel, and for intensified security measures to protect the planes.

In the past, Arab states have exalted as heroes those terrorists who attacked Israeli or Israel-bound planes. Sunday Libya's strongman, Col. Moamer Kaddafi, publicly defended such attacks. But some Arabs are beginning to understand these outrages may be counterproductive. This is evidenced by the sudden shift last weekend from the first jubilant claim of guerrilla responsibility for the Swiss plane's destruction to the later unconvincing denial. And a Beirut newspaper denounced the attack on the Swiss airliner as "the most irresponsible, unforgivable and outrageous act that has ever been committed in the name of Palestine."

The need now is to convince the great majority of Arabs and the rulers of their states that such criminal acts hurt rather than help their cause. This can be done by applying sanctions against the Arab countries which finance, harbor and encourage the terrorists and provide the bases for these murderers. A worldwide airline boycott of those Arab states would be the best means to punish the perpetrators of these foul and cowardly deeds and those behind them and to put pressure on both groups to halt their crimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Swissair Catastrophe

News of the Swissair crash has aroused grief and dismay in Switzerland and, since it was a flight to Tel Aviv, worldwide attention as well. Such acts must be called by their proper name—murder. Political motives are not an acceptable justification for the cold-blooded slaughter of passengers and crew. The catastrophe affects not only the victims and their families, Swissair and Switzerland, but civil aviation as a whole.

The question is thus again raised of what can be done to more effectively safeguard international air traffic against such criminal action. Suitable countermeasures must be seriously studied, not only in Bern but in all capitals and in the international organizations. The battle against air piracy and attacks on civil aircraft cannot be waged with further verbal demonstrations, but only with energetic measures which will actually reach those who are really responsible.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The Arab terrorists who have now spread their murder campaign across Europe will do more harm to their own cause than to Israel.

They will not change Israel's policy, except to make it tougher, and they will forfeit much of the sympathy felt in the West for the Palestinians.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 24, 1895

BERLIN—The Reichstag Budget Committee today voted by an overwhelming majority the money demanded by the government for the construction of four more powerful armored cruisers. Baron Marshall, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a confidential communication to the committee respecting Germany's relations with other powers in regard to the naval position of different countries around the world.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 24, 1920

CAIRO—Cairo at the present moment is the center of intrigue. Political wire-pulling does not appear to be confined to any particular party or nationality. It is to be hoped that a rapprochement will be arrived at between the Egyptians and the British, which will be satisfactory to both sides and eventually bring peace and contentment to most of the inhabitants of this strife-torn country. It will be a long road.



Integration Earthquake

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Last week, it was like feeling the first sharp tremor of an earthquake, and seeing the first crumbling of a great landmark that has long dominated the scene for many years. The landmark was enforced school integration, first established in the Supreme Court's 1954 decision in the Brown case.

The tremor began when Sen. Abe Ribicoff, of Connecticut, took his stand with the Southerners in the fight on the Stennis amendment to the education bill. In that fight's first test vote, on an additional amendment by Sen. Ribicoff himself, the liberal Democrats openly broke ranks on the school integration issue that has united them for so long.

Half a dozen of the liberals, like Sen. Alan Cranston of California and Joseph Tydings of Maryland, joined Sen. Ribicoff, along with civil rights-minded Republicans like Sen. John Cooper of Kentucky. The tally was 63 to 34.

Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, and George McGovern of North Dakota did not vote at all. They could well have had their "nay" votes recorded, despite their absence, as did Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts. But they did not trouble to do so.

Ranks Reformed

To be sure, the ranks of the Democratic liberals partly reformed in the final vote on the Stennis amendment itself. Yet the end of an era was clearly announced in the roll call analyzed above. The reason for it, or part of the reason for it, was in turn revealed by a story frankly told to Sen. Ribicoff by an old liberal confederate-in-arms, who was helping to lead the attack on the new stand Sen. Ribicoff had taken.

The son of the senator in question needed to buy a pen. The senator offered him an expensive one. The boy instead asked for a whole handful of the very cheap pens, made to be soon thrown away, that they now sell in drug stores. The senator asked why.

"Oh," said his son, "it's not worth having an expensive one. They take away any pen you have after one, two, three days—not more than that. So it's much better to have a lot of very cheap ones."

"They" turned out to be the tougher black boys in the majority-black public school that the senator's son attends in Washington. The school yard toughs, of course, were natural products of the cruel deep ghetto life, from which they come. But the senator, who nonetheless continued to fight for school integration, did not respond to his son's news from school as millions of other white parents have by now responded to the troubles in the schools.

The terrible fact is that the Supreme Court's decision in Brown vs. Board of Education has wholly lost the majority support which it unquestionably had in 1954. The further fact is, moreover, that speaking to the angry disillusioned white majority about the troubles in the schools is a major element in President Nixon's daring plan for major intervention in the 1970 congressional campaign.

The President himself, one may guess, will take what may be called code positions, such as emphasis on opposition to busing and condemnation of disorder in both schools and universities. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, whose allotted role is that of the plain speaker, will no doubt go a lot further than in any case, it can be said on

positive authority that drugs, crime and the troubles in the schools are to be the three main themes, if the President does not change his campaign plan in the interval. What the effects of stressing the school theme may be, can in turn be judged by what has happened already.

Quota System

To give one example, Sen. Ribicoff has even come to favor what amounts to a quota system for black children in integrated schools—"because, you may as well face it, the whites move away if the blacks go over 20 percent." This kind of violent though reluctant about-face is the customary sign that a political earthquake is in progress.

In earthquakes, as long experience has shown, the decisions of the courts tend to be altered or disregarded. That, too, must be expected, if the earthquake is as severe as the first tremors indicate. So what is to be done in this heart-breaking situation?

The best answer has come from the brilliant black columnist of The Washington Post, William Raspberry. In a memorable piece, Raspberry has quietly suggested that "we have spent too much effort on integrating the schools and too little on improving them."

It has to be faced that radical school improvement, especially in the ghetto neighborhoods, will cost a great many billions of dollars a year. But no degree of sacrifice is too great to give every American child, whether black or white, the education needed to be a citizen with a full share in our country. As this reporter has been glumly saying for years, the national future will almost certainly depend on doing this job that now cries out to be done with redoubled urgency.

A Question of Responsibility

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—For those in Britain and on the Continent who worry that American social problems may soon cross the Atlantic, nothing is more troubling than the drug crisis in the United States. That crisis is not too strong a word was demonstrated by the recent reports, read here in horror, of the widespread use of heroin in American schools.

Where does the responsibility lie for such a tragedy? How can the Europeans avoid it?

The answers, if there are any, are evidently enormously complex. Affluence and war and boredom and poverty and race and the tensions of an industrial society must all be involved. But at least part of the responsibility lies with a definable fact: the single-minded attempt by American authorities, over the last 50 years, to control the use of drugs by the criminal law.

Prof. Herbert L. Packer of the Stanford Law School, a moderate man of the highest reputation for professional care in what he says, listed two years ago what he considered "the results of this reliance on the criminal sanction." Among them were these:

- Several hundred thousand people, mostly users rather than traffickers, have been subjected to severe criminal punishment.
- An immensely profitable traffic has developed in forbidden drugs, contributing significantly to the growth and prosperity of organized criminal groups.
- Users have committed large numbers of burglaries, thefts and other crimes to get money for drugs.
- A significant portion of the country's limited law-enforcement resources has been devoted to the drug field.

- A disturbingly large number of undesirable police practices—unconstitutional searches, entrapment, electronic surveillance—have become habitual because of the great difficulty in the detection of narcotics offenses.
- The medical profession has been intimidated into neglecting its proper role of relieving this form of human misery; and research on the causes, effects and cures of drug use has been stifled.

- A large and well-enriched enforcement bureaucracy has developed a vested interest in the status quo and has effectively thwarted all but the most marginal reforms.

Since Prof. Packer wrote, the unhappy consequences have become even more obvious. For example, it is now clear that their attempt to enforce the draconian drug laws has led the police not only into shady tactics but into corruption. There are reliable reports that some

police in New York have actually made arrangements with drug traffickers to let them continue and take a share of the profits. As the Europeans reconsider their narcotics laws—and Britain is now doing so—one particular American mistake they may beware is lumping marijuana in with heroin and other dangerous addictive drugs.

Harsh Sentences

The legal pretense that marijuana is of the same character as heroin has had disastrous effects. It has sent the occasional marijuana user to prison for a grotesquely long sentence on a first offense—a cruelty that the omnibus drug bill now before Congress does mitigate. But most users are untouched, as is inevitably the case when the state tries to outlaw something done by 8 or 10 or 12 million people. The result is to make a mockery of law.

The confusion of marijuana with heroin in the official mind may just have had its most appalling effect. The sudden Justice Department effort to block marijuana imports last year, Operation Intercept, did dry up the supply for a while. According to informed reports, traffickers then began offering out-price heroin instead, to among others, these New York schoolchildren. That must be something for a law-enforcement officer to have on his conscience.

No careful person with a sense of his own fallibility can say with certainty, in the light of our present knowledge, that legalization of marijuana would have desirable social results. But precisely because we know so little, and that not all unfavorable to marijuana, it is just as clear that sledgehammer tactics in the name of the law are dangerously wrong.

Similarly, only a fool would claim to know the solution for the terrible increase in the use of hard drugs. But if unarguable experience means anything, then only a fool would advocate ever greater reliance on the process that has failed, the process of the criminal law.

Letters

The Taboo of Race

Long before man knew of kings and councils and laws, his behavior in clan and tribe was regulated by taboos. And how tenacious and rigid these ancient prohibitions must have been can be inferred from the fact that, in spite of all evolution, Western society is still nearly as full of taboos as the daily life of an animal in the jungles of the Solomon. With two differences: Most of our taboos are a cultural inheritance of very old date, while the magical powers in case of their violation are no more.

In these circumstances it is surprising, to say the least, that the United States, the country that for generations has been in the first line of battle for the emancipation of peoples, has created a new, self-imposed taboo which is a serious menace to the harmonious development of its multiracial community. What I mean is: race. "Race" is no longer to be mentioned, let alone discussed, and those who disregard this taboo, the so-called "raceists," are derided as depraved individuals no better than Nazis!

In 1965, this perversion had come to the point where anthropologists of name could no longer freely discuss and publish their views on racial matters without harassment; witness Dr. Carleton S. Coon's lament in the introduction to his "The Living Races of Man": "Even without reference to the brain or to intelligence, the

simple statement that races exist drives a small sector of vocal critics into a predictable and well-publicized frenzy." Consequently, discussion of the human brain, promised in Prof. Coon's earlier volume "The Origin of Races" (1962), was left out.

But the problems that racial variation entail can only be solved by recognizing and studying them, not by ignoring them, and so, as a result of this alarming bias based on false premises—in the very land where over 350,000 men lost their lives fighting for the freeing of the slaves—a parent, white or black, is no longer free now in his choice of the school for his children. Is it to be wondered, then, that parents and children alike are on the verge of rebellion?

Perhaps, now that President Nixon has declared his personal opposition to the busing of schoolchildren (DET. Feb. 13), something will be done to stop this outrage.

HENDRIK SPIES.
Marsilio, Italy.

Old-School Notion

One agrees with the tenor of Mr. Elmer G. Swanson's remarks in his letter, "Spanish Adventure," DET. Feb. 17, except one: "Honest enough to be students in a university."

Such a rampant, old-fashioned notion surely marks Mr. Swanson as an idealist.

WALTER WYANT.
Athens.

Bernard Levin

From London:

Mr. Wilson is no longer

seen as Labor's unbeatable

electoral asset, nor Mr.

Heath as the albatross

round the Tories' necks.

LONDON—A new phrase is on everybody's lips: well, at any rate it is on the political commentators' pens. We keep hearing about a character called "the new Heath."

This young fellow is, we are given to understand, different from the old Heath; and it is the burden of my song that the new Heath is indeed different from the old one, though perhaps not quite in the way that is usually intended by those who use the phrase.

The Heath in question, new or old, is of course the leader of the Conservative party, head of Her Majesty's Opposition and future prime minister if his party wins the general election which may come at any time and must by law come by the beginning of May next year at the latest.

The old one, we are assured (though only by those who never had a critical word for him earlier), was the new enthusiasm for him (suspect), was the one who, having lost the 1966 election to Harold Wilson and the Labor party by a colossal margin, thereupon lost such confidence and grasp as he ever had, and has been paddling aimlessly around ever since, trying to find a policy and a personality with which to appeal to a skeptical electorate, and not having much success in doing so.

Then comes the new one. This one, we are told, is an entirely different proposition. Full of promise and certainty, his policies clear, defined and attractive, he is the master of the field, while the prime minister reels from blow after blow to the political chin delivered by this new political heavyweight of a new Heath.

Major Surprises?

Now, as a matter of observable fact, the new Heath and old are, in most of the areas in which the transformation is supposed to have taken place, the same man. It would not be surprising if Mr. Heath had been in politics long enough for his measure to have been pretty accurately taken, and it is not likely that he has any major surprises to come, until, at any rate, he becomes prime minister. His policies, for instance, and his closest advisers held a crucial private conference a few weeks ago, from which they emerged with the outlines of their election strategy, consisting largely of appealing but perfunctory slogans like "law and order," or promises, their details lacking, to bring down the cost of living, stabilize prices and get the country moving—claims which have been made by every politician since the war, and when I say the war I mean the one in 1965.

His standing with his own party certainly seems to have improved; but the improvement, on close inspection, turns out to be largely illusory. At the Conservative annual conference he gets a longer and longer standing ovation each year, but this is artificial; one of the most pathetic sights in British politics is that of the cheerleaders at their whistles and raucous doubling their efforts to ensure that Mr. Heath's ovation lasts longer than Mr. Wilson's at the rival shindig. The muttering of criticism of his leadership, once to be heard incessantly from those who were his ostensible supporters, has certainly diminished; but that is not always helpful, when the election is too near for a change of leader to be contemplated—it is happening across the political divide with Mr. Wilson, too.

Then wherein lies the newness of the new Heath? In this alone, but with a significance that can hardly be exaggerated: Mr. Heath is now convinced that he and his party are going to win the next election. Never mind whether they are right; they probably, though

not quite certainly, are, but it is the conviction that has transformed Mr. Heath.

And it is a conviction that has come upon him only lately. For a long time, though the opinion polls, and the by-election results, were registering massive swings away from Labor and toward the Tories, the polls that asked voters to indicate a preference between the two party leaders kept showing an obstinate and ominous majority for Mr. Wilson, who was running far, far ahead of his own party, while Mr. Heath was running far, far behind his.

Beatable Leader

That has now changed; the gap has closed. Mr. Wilson is no longer seen as Labor's unbeatable electoral asset, nor Mr. Heath as the albatross round the Tories' necks.

And what the polls say, Mr. Heath feels. His confidence (it is not the result of the polls, of course, but is obviously much strengthened by them) is unmistakable; it is the self-confidence of a man who is certain that within at most just over a year he is going to be prime minister. He could afford to slap down Mr. Enoch Powell after another of the latter's racist outbursts, heedless of those in his own ranks who prefer Powell to him. He goes on television and entirely dominates the interview, instead of, as previously, appearing to apologize for his very existence. He tears into the government like—it is the crucial clue—a man who no longer needs to argue a case that his audience has already accepted.

At the time of the last general election, the nation was being much amused by the sideshow provided by the two giant pandas—one owned by the London Zoo, one by the Moscow Zoo—that had been brought together in London in the hope that they might mate and produce a lot of little pandas. (They didn't.)

At one point, Mr. Heath was giving a press conference, while the election campaign was at its height. He was attacking Mr. Wilson's extravagant claims of Labor's successes, and suggesting that Mr. Wilson was claiming credit for things that were not Labor's doing at all. Then he tried a little joke (Mr. Heath is not good jokes). "Why," he declared, "wouldn't he be surprised if, in the month's time, Mr. Wilson was having tea in Downing Street with a pregnant panda?"

Ha-ha. Likewise Ho-ho. A few minutes later Mr. Heath realized his blunder; if Mr. Wilson were having tea in a month's time in Downing Street, with or without a panda, pregnant or otherwise, he would still be prime minister. In other words, he would have won the election. Mr. Heath had subconsciously conceded victory. Deeply, he tried to undo the harm; his aides even telephoned the BBC to ask them not to put the remark out on their news bulletins. (They refused.) But the damage was done.

The new Heath? The new Heath is a man who would not make that mistake now; and that is the long and short of it.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Russia Says BM 'Reliably Hits' Rockets

Respective of Height,
Speed and Distance

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today ended a period of silence on the capability of its missile defenses by asserting that they can "reliably hit" rockets at any height or at great distances from the targets.

A statement by the Defense Minister, Andrei A. Grechko, commenting on the Soviet Day article in Pravda, the Communist party paper, contained the authoritative discussion of anti-ballistic missiles in the Soviet Union since 1967.

The statement was made in the context of the debate in the United States on the merits of defense systems and the disclosure of American plans to develop a Soviet ABM system. The Soviet Union has remained virtually silent about its plans for the past three years.

Blackout Was Suspected
Western diplomats have suspected the blackout on discussion of the ABM was due to Soviet reluctance to follow the Soviet lead in the United States.

This decision by President Nixon to go ahead with the program, backed by a majority in the Congress, has the impact in the United States of any Soviet statement.

The Grechko statement does not argue the case for the ABM as the United States has done. It says that the ABM is a "positive Soviet evaluation of the effectiveness of ABMs over the past three years."

He said: "The ABM system is in other branches of the country's air defense. We possess weapons capable of reliably hitting enemy aircraft and missiles irrespective of their speed or their flight, at distances from the defended area."

It seemed to be saying that the Soviet Union is able to detect and destroy ABMs. Officials have asserted that the Soviet Union has deployed 70 ABM launchers in a system around Moscow.

Mr. Nixon, in a foreign policy message to Congress last week, said the Russian ABM system is "a major threat to the security of the United States."

World Scientists
to Be Listening
for a Shadow

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Scientists around the world will be listening for the fall of a shadow on March 7.

There will be an eclipse of the sun that day and the cooling of the sun will fall on earth. Scientists want to see if a shadow produces a "solar boom."

They want to see if the speed of sound through the atmosphere produces a boom. Just as an airplane produces a "sonic boom," the shadow of the sun, according to the theory, will result in a slight boom of the air.

Surrounding the boom will be a pressure wave and the wave would be produced by the "solar-boom" does not seem to be like the star-boom. It probably will be a frequency of less than a second. The human ear hears from 20 to 20,000 cycles.

It is not too cloudy, millions of people, Americans and Canadians, will be able to see the total eclipse. Partial phases will fall on parts of North and Central America and the northwestern part of South America.

Paris News
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Paris News



Prince Charles on stage Sunday night.

Charles, in Revue, Blows Lines, Ad Libs for Laughs

CAMBRIDGE, England, Feb. 23 (AP)—Prince Charles gave the press a preview of his talents as a stage comedian last night and forgot his lines.

The royal fluff won the biggest laugh of the show. "I don't know what the hell comes next," admitted the student heir to the throne, dressed in a gas mask and a television weather forecaster.

"This doesn't happen on the BBC," he said. More than 40 news and cameramen were invited to Cambridge University for the dress rehearsal of "Quiet Flows the Don," a satirical takeout on food, traditions and university dons.

Staged by Trinity
The 25 sketches will be staged this week by Trinity, Prince Charles' college at Cambridge. The royal prince, who is 21, will be the star of the show.

Until the prince dried up, the review had drawn few appreciative noises from the audience. Only then did the laughter begin to the prince's embarrassment.

"Now you can see why we need a dress rehearsal," he explained.

Charles Abrams,
Urban Planner,
Is Dead at 68

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Charles Abrams, 68, the urban planner whose views have had a major effect on housing here and abroad, died here yesterday.

As one of the world's leading housing consultants, Mr. Abrams had helped nearly a score of countries formulate basic housing policies. He was once described by the Architectural Forum as "perhaps the foremost housing consultant in the United States" and on another occasion was called the "champion of the urban dweller and the pedestrian."

He taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1937 to 1965 and in 1968-69 took a leave of absence from Columbia University, where he was chairman of the Division of Urban Planning, to fill the Williams Professorship of City Planning at the Harvard University School of Design.

Mr. Abrams was born in Vilna, Poland, on Sept. 20, 1901, the youngest of four children in an orthodox Jewish family. In 1904 the family emigrated to the United States.

Mrs. Emily Hammond
NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Mrs. Emily Vanderbilt Sloane Hammond, 95, a leader in philanthropic activities, died at her home here yesterday.

Mrs. Hammond was the widow of John Henry Hammond, a New York lawyer, banker and corporation director, who died in 1949.

An heiress to the Sloane and Vanderbilt fortunes, she gave much of her time to good works, even while raising her family of five children.

Discord Rises Among Italy's Center-Left

New Strikes Plague
Efforts to End Crisis

ROME, Feb. 23 (AP)—Disagreement mounted among Italy's four center-left parties today and Premier-Designate Mariano Rumor was reported to have threatened to give up efforts to form a new government.

Mr. Rumor, a Christian Democrat, postponed talks with other party leaders that had been scheduled to take up the controversial issue of divorce, amnesty for workers arrested during recent strikes and relations with Italy's large Communist party.

He reportedly told leaders of the Socialists, the Unitarian Socialists and the smaller Republican party that unless they were willing to compromise their positions on these issues he would reject his mandate.

The 120,000 power workers called a 72-hour nationwide strike starting today after negotiations for a new contract were broken off. The workers are demanding a 10 percent pay increase and fringe benefits.

Public transport was halted for four hours in Rome, leading to traffic chaos throughout the city. The strike was a preview of a 24-hour walkout scheduled to start Thursday in central Italy.

Planned by these unexpected new strikes, Mr. Rumor entered his second week of intense political consultations designed to end Italy's government crisis.

Last week, Mr. Rumor painstakingly hammered out agreement on only one single issue: a platform for Italy's four center-left parties. The parties agreed to reject Communist help in passing government bills in parliament.

Italy's state-run television, torn by a fierce internecine dispute over censorship, blanked out one of its two channels in the power workers' strike for the day while radio limped alone on prerecorded programs.

The strike at Italian television appeared to have the most wide-ranging political consequences, after the resignation of network president Aldo Sandulli last Friday.

Mr. Sandulli resigned in a dispute over censorship with television's conservative vice-president Italo De Feo, a former private secretary of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat.

Newsweek for the state radio and television proclaimed a 24-hour strike to demand democratic reforms and Mr. De Feo's ouster.

Court Postpones
Plea for Blacks
In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 23 (AP)—A Supreme Court justice postponed indefinitely today an urgent application for protection from security police for 22 Africans detained under the Terrorism Act.

The application was filed Friday by 15 relatives of those held. The detainees were arrested Feb. 16 immediately after they had been acquitted and discharged on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are now under the Terrorism Act pending investigations of further charges, the police announced.

Most of the 22 blacks are alleged to have been officers in or supporters of the banned African National Congress.

Tories Challenge
Wilson Over EEC

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—The opposition Conservative party has denied that it wants to get Britain into the Common Market at any cost.

Deputy party leader Reginald Maudling said last night in reply to a speech by Prime Minister Harold Wilson: "The whole question of Britain's application to join the European Economic Community is a matter of historic national importance and should be treated as such, not as a political football."

Mr. Wilson tried to suggest that the Conservative party would happily pay the maximum cost estimated in his own much-criticized white paper to join the community. He knows perfectly well this is quite untrue.

French Fashion in Chaos Over the Longer Skirt

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 23—The French clothing industry is in deep trouble because of the couture's recent, unbalanced stand on long skirts.

Retailers, who passed their spring and summer orders six months ago are now getting them—and 90 per cent of the clothes are short. With the long skirts more than looming on the horizon, the average, middle-aged matron is thoroughly mixed up. She wants to wait and see. As a result, she's stalled her buying. True, the young people have been buying long for some months now—but business-wise, they're a minority.

Some retailers are trying to stall too by returning part of their orders to the manufacturers. The French railway company reports that it has never seen such shuffling back and forth of packages. Other shopkeepers are begging the manufacturers to alter the hemlines of the dresses they ordered last November.

Only an agile group of avant-garde retailers, who make a practice of functioning with two or three weeks' advance, are able to turn around and stay on the crest of the wave.

The situation is getting so critical that the Federation Française du Vêtement Féminin (French Federation of Women's Clothing) held a meeting with representatives from 13 European countries early this month to see what could be done to reassure the customer. The idea is to convince her she's safe in buying short. Technically, nothing can be done to change the current ready-to-wear spring and summer collections.

The French Institute of Public Opinion (IPOP) was commissioned by the French Clothing Federation to conduct a survey to establish whether the short or the long of it would take over. That Frenchmen were interviewed and that was an easy success: 82 percent of the men declared short skirts more attractive; 94 percent preferred their women in short skirts in summer. Only 6 percent found long skirts more attractive and an even smaller percentage, 4 percent, liked to go out with mid-skirted women.

Alarmed professionals also try to play on the weather angle. Long skirts keep you warm, they say. They insist that average women are not ready for the long look yet. It's all very well for rich, idle ladies to go long, but nobody could expect the working girl to follow suit. "In the poorer sections of Paris, like say, Belleville," a spokesman for the federation said, "long skirts are still looked upon as costumes."

Another problem long skirts raise in the mass market is price. A woman might pay a little more for a long coat because it's supposed to last longer, but she will resent higher prices in summer dresses.

Manufacturers are particularly bitter. They feel they've been double-crossed by the high-fashion designers. They are doubtful about lengthening whatever clothes are still in the making because they fear that the clients won't follow.

For fashion experts, there is little doubt that the long look will be the fashion story by next fall. But the point now is to live through the spring and summer seasons without the stores and manufacturers experiencing a financial fiasco.

Bas-Reliefs
In Thread for
Modern Walls

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Feb. 23—Money seems to be the sounder when the image is contemporary. The Rothschilds, with brand-new headquarters erected on the family's old Rue La Fayette site, rejected traditional prestige symbols like tapestries for the top-floor dining and reception rooms. Instead they chose to cover the great wall spaces with bas-reliefs made of thread from the Atelier des Grands Augustins.

The work of the atelier will soon be impressed on a larger public. Air France has ordered wall hangings of silk treated sculpturally against woven linen, suggesting outer space, for the first-class lounges of its five jumbo jets.

The mysterious studios, inconspicuously lodged in a Left Bank courtyard, represent the Enemy to patrons of Gobelins and Aubusson, uneasy about the fortune spent in recent years to update the old art of tapestry.

The designer, animator and soul of the atelier is anxious to avoid being any more of a thorn than necessary to the vested interests. Few Frenchmen know that behind the French firm name is Nebraska-born Sheila Hicks.

The gentle, 35-year-old American woman has an international reputation earned from such jobs as the walls of the conference rooms of the Ford Foundation (the only art work commissioned for the building), a wall treatment for a giant conference hall in Mexico, three "environments" for the George Jensen Center for Advanced Design and numerous museum exhibits in Europe and the United States.

Sheila, who operated for years from a workshop in Mexico, is now established in Paris because "there's always a man, isn't there?"

When she married Enrique Zanetti, a Paris painter of Chilean origin, she put her collapsible loom under her arm and moved.

Her wall hangings are never picture stories in thread but a play of color, volume, texture. For the Rothschilds, the threads had been woven and coiled into long thick pipes joined together in what she described as a "pregnant organ." But it is so tactile, you feel it could make music.

When proponents of classical tapestries pool-pool her avant-garde approach, she replies, in a voice more devastating because of its softness, that some of her techniques are so old they are pre-Indo.

Mrs. Pompidou Plays It Safe In Trendy Wardrobe for U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 23—Mrs. Georges Pompidou, wife of the French president, took off today for the United States for a state visit with a brand new wardrobe from her five favorite couturiers—Cardin, Laroche, Dior, Chanel, Révillon and Saint Laurent.

While a number of her new clothes, particularly coats, hit at mid-calf, Mrs. Pompidou stuck to a trendy but still conservative below-the-knee level. During a recent interview, Mrs. Pompidou wondered whether she could go to lunch with Mrs. Nixon in a mid-dress. She decided that should be better.

The only outright midie outfit she chose at Guy Laroche is a brown and yellow houndstooth coat and dress—but that, Mr. Laroche said, should be used strictly for traveling.—H.D.

For the long look yet. It's all very well for rich, idle ladies to go long, but nobody could expect the working girl to follow suit. "In the poorer sections of Paris, like say, Belleville," a spokesman for the federation said, "long skirts are still looked upon as costumes."

Another problem long skirts raise in the mass market is price. A woman might pay a little more for a long coat because it's supposed to last longer, but she will resent higher prices in summer dresses.

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For fashion experts, there is little doubt that the long look will be the fashion story by next fall. But the point now is to live through the spring and summer seasons without the stores and manufacturers experiencing a financial fiasco.

The Changes
In the Face in
The Window

By Elizabeth M. Fowler
NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Six years ago, an American mannequin maker delivered the first Negro mannequin to Bambergers, Newark, a big store in the New York area.

Recently Rich's, an Atlanta department store chain, placed an order for Negro mannequins. Meanwhile, South Africa had just announced a ban on the use of black mannequins in department-store windows.

Mannequins have long been the object of change, whimsy and fashion. Sociologically and economically they often reflect the times.

But ironically, despite the implications of store display trends in Newark, Atlanta and South Africa, the face of the mannequin is becoming much less important in relation to the merchandise it helps to sell.

Real People
For some years the face has been important—faces modeled from actual persons' such as Gloria Vanderbilt and Barbara Streisand.

On his desk Daniel Arje, display director for Bonwit Teller, has a more recently used type—a stylized head with painted blue hair, eyes, and a face with deep blue and bright red lips. More recently the face setter is the abstract face, whose childlike features say "woman" but not a particular type of woman.

Commenting on the trend toward the abstract face, Louis Stoller, professor of psychology at the Fashion Institute of Technology, said: "The expressionless face would seem to indicate a diminution of feeling expressed. There has been interference with people's feelings. It's fashionable to be cool. A cool person doesn't show surprise, anger, anxiety or even love."

Economic Reasons
The trend toward the abstract may also have its source in the economic reasons for stores' interest in looking inward. In some areas, stores often play down display windows for good reason. Customers arrive by car and hurry into a store without pausing for window shopping.

Strangely, today's customers want to be recognized or given individual attention at the same time they are expressing more interest in the mannequin's clothes than not in her face. Boutiques are popular because they offer a more personalized approach.

"The abstract trend in mannequins started with the idea proper in a boutique that the mannequin shouldn't force its own personality on customers," said Mary Brozman, a mannequin maker.

Mrs. Brozman estimated about 20,000 mannequins are sold each year, and her line accounts for about 6,500 a year (average price about \$250), making her the biggest maker, she believes. Her close rival is Grenaker, Inc., whose manager, Mrs. Martha Landan, calls the competition "nip and tuck."

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France Seeking U.S. Investments

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Feb. 23 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou of France is going to the United States with hopes of attracting more American capital investment in France, his aides said today.

The basic guidelines governing foreign investment were determined at a meeting of the French cabinet last Thursday.

Although U.S. businessmen are not happy about recent government decisions turning down bids for French companies, Mr. Pompidou's aides characterized the new guidelines as more liberal than in the past.

New Policy Goal To Be Enunciated

March 2, the French president will enunciate some of the new principles, his aides said.

An example of the policy change that has taken place is the French rejection six years ago of the General Motors proposal to build a major plant in the Strasbourg area, contrasted with the current efforts to encourage Ford Motor Co. to establish a facility here.

Ford is considering building a transmission plant in the Marseilles area or in the Ardennes, Mr. Pompidou personally received Henry Ford 2d to assure him of his government's support for the project.

In their weakened balance of payments position, the French are now vitally interested in building export earnings.

Despite the talk of liberalization, U.S. businessmen in Europe have

been disturbed by two recent French government vetoes—one of Westinghouse Electric Co.'s effort to acquire Jumont-Schneider, and the second of International Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s attempt to buy out Pommepuy.

French officials explained these actions by arguing in favor of a form of industrial protectionism. For the time being, they said, French industry, under-capitalized and undervalued, is at a disadvantage compared with foreign companies. Furthermore, they pointed out, foreign companies now may buy cheaper francs as a result of last August's devaluation.

Stimulating Mergers

The French government is therefore actively stimulating industrial mergers inside France, promoting those rather than foreign takeovers.

If a foreign takeover is deemed essential, officials noted, a European company controlled inside the European Economic Community would be given preference over a U.S.-controlled company.

For several years the French have been trying to get the EEC authorities to accept an investment policy which would embody this type of subtle discrimination against U.S. companies. Their principal antagonists have been the West Germans, who have advocated a liberal and open investment policy.

Prejudice Admitted

Although the prejudice in favor of a "French" or a "European" solution is freely admitted, aides of Mr. Pompidou said that each takeover bid is considered individually and that in some cases U.S. ownership is favored.

The latest example involves the No. 3 French oil company, Actar, which is about to be sold to a French group in which the U.S. Calstar Co. (jointly owned by Standard Oil of California and Texaco Inc.) will have a 20 percent interest.

The principal stockholder will be the French government-owned ELF. Oil industry analysts said the U.S. partnership could be valuable if ELF ever decided to expand in the U.S. market.

Foreign companies control about 15 percent of the assets of French industry, and about half of the foreign investments are American, according to government figures.

The percentage of foreign control in business in France is far less than in several other European countries. In Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy, foreign investors control 25 to 30 percent of the industrial assets.

Current Budgets Analyzed

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP).—Today's session was devoted to discussion of current budgets in the Common Market countries, and plans for modifying tax systems.

Emilio Colombo, Italy's Minister of Treasury, said his budget for 1970 would have to be severe on new spending and rigid on old spending. He added that the deficit would have to be covered by new resources—not by borrowing.

Measures to hold down inflation in West Germany were described by Alex Moeller, the Minister of Finance.

In the first stage, according to



Daniel J. Piliere

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Daniel J. Piliere has been promoted to managing director of Chevron marketing operations in Holland. Currently managing director for Chevron in Denmark, he accedes to his new post March 1.

Marcelle Anberjona, assistant vice-president at Bank of America's Paris branch has been made a vice-president.

Worth L. Thornton has rejoined Overseas National Airways as vice-president. He had resigned last year as senior vice-president for marketing to become executive vice-president of Davis Agency Inc., an air and group charter company.

Burmah Oil Ends Bid for Laporte

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co. withdrew today its \$158 million offer to take over Laporte Industries.

The company acted after the government announced it was referring the proposed takeover of the chemical firm to the Monopolies Commission for a four month study. The bid had been conditional on the Department of Employment and Productivity indicating before April 18 that it would not make such a reference.

"This condition cannot now be satisfied and accordingly the offer has lapsed," Burmah said.

Disappointed by Performance

Some in Soviet Union Assail Profit-Oriented Management

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Industrial Soviet executives and economists are urging a drastic retreat from the country's present profit-oriented management system as a means of coping with economic difficulties.

A leading Soviet newspaper—apparently prompted by the severity of the threat—gave a noted advocate of "liberalism" a half page earlier this month to argue that the way out of the economic problems was more energetic extension of the profit-oriented mechanism rather than any return to the old Stalinist methods of direct orders from the center.

Writing in Literaturnaya Gazeta, the noted Soviet economist Alexander Birman denounced "skeptics" who are attributing the slowing down of industrial growth and the failure to speed up technical innovation in that nation's economy to the management reform of 1966.

He identified the "skeptics" as "business executives and scientific workers" who are urging a turn to "scientific administrative methods" away from market orientation.

Hints of Origin

Mr. Birman hinted that the new offensive against the reform stemmed from last December's Communist party Central Committee meeting, when party Secretary General Leonid I. Brezhnev delivered a blistering attack on inefficiencies, negligence and other weaknesses that produced disappointing economic results last year.

The true source of the difficulties, Mr. Birman argued, is the unusual role profits still play in the economy.

Enterprises are allowed to keep too few of their profits. In addition, a limited amount of materials or machinery is available for enterprises to buy with the profits they do make and keep.

Soviet enterprises, Mr. Birman argues, are still very much at the mercy of higher ranking echelons and are still plagued by continual changing orders and plans. The losses caused by that, he charged, are not felt by the higher echelons, which therefore have no economic incentive to extend freedom of enterprise.

Needs More Time

Most basically he pleads that the four and a half years the profit-oriented mechanism has been in effect constitute too short a period to cure all the deep-seated ills of the economy.

While the debate has raged, the government has relaxed the first economic data for 1970.

These show that in January in-

dustrial production was 6.7 percent above that of January, 1969.

The Communist party economic organ, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, has argued that the improved showing last month indicated recent efforts to tighten labor discipline and otherwise improve economic performance were having a positive effect.

Some Western observers note that an alternative explanation is that the weather in the Soviet Union last month may have been less severe than the crippling cold and snow storms that plagued industry in early 1969.

Last month, the government figures show, oil production was 29 million metric tons, a 10 percent gain; steel output was 9.8 million metric tons, a 4 percent gain; and automobile production was 26,800 units, an 11 percent gain.

But production of turbines, diesel locomotives, machine tools, meat, dairy products and vegetable oils—among other commodities—was actually lower in January, 1969, than in January, 1968.

Israel Counting on EEC Trade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Israel is counting on a new preferential trade agreement with the European Economic Community to accelerate structural changes in its industry and lift earnings of foreign exchange.

The economic boost is urgently needed, according to Israeli sources, in view of heavy defense expenditures—equal to a quarter of the country's gross national product—and balance-of-payments deficits that have forced the country into debt with the International Monetary Fund.

Last year monetary reserves fell below what is regarded as the critical level of \$500 million, and the Bank of Israel took down a first line of credit from the IMF. Reports from Jerusalem said that convertible currency has been flowing out of the country at a rate of about \$1 million a day.

Negotiations on the five-year trade accord were concluded on Feb. 13 in Brussels, and signing is expected to take place in early spring.

Basic Provisions

The basic provisions are that Israel would get cuts of 45 percent on EEC industrial and agricultural tariffs over five

U.K. Auto Industry Riding on Rough Road

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The British automobile industry is riding on rough roads these days.

Depressed home sales, rising imports, strikes and a profits squeeze are all plaguing the car makers.

The principal complaint is the government's persistence in demanding more cars available for export and the balance of payments surplus. No relief is expected until the budget is presented on April 14.

The government imposes its squeeze by requiring a 40 percent down payment on new and used cars and allowing only 24 months to pay the balance. New car prices include a 36 2/3 percent government sales tax.

"There is a danger of our being strangled on our own doorstep," Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp., said recently. "Restrictions may squeeze a few extra cars into export markets," he argued, "but when they go on too long they also squeeze out the

modernization and expansion which are necessary to keep us competitive."

The government retorts that the industry is better off than it will admit because of its booming export business. But exports are apparently less profitable.

Last year, home sales dropped just under the million mark for the first time since 1962. Only modest recovery is expected this year unless the government relents.

To make matters worse, imported cars have been enjoying substantial gains despite these depressed conditions. In 1969, imports increased their share of the British market from 8.5 percent to 10.4 percent, and Alan Dix, managing director for Volkswagen's importers here, predicts a 15 percent share for foreign cars soon.

Volkswagen, Fiat and Renault lead the imports, in that order, although they are bunched close together with sales of just over 20,000 units each. Their success over high U.S. import duties suggests tough competition for British producers if Britain becomes

a member of the Common Market. The U.K. market is dominated by British Leyland, the British-owned combine company, with a 40 percent market share. Its competitors are three U.S. subsidiaries: Ford, with 27 percent of the market; Volkswagen (German Motors), with 14 percent; and Rootes (Chrysler), with 10 percent.

Wildcat Strikes

In recent weeks, all the companies have been beset with one of the periodic waves of wildcat strikes that sweep British auto and auto parts producers.

Vauxhall blamed its frequent shutdowns as well as home market conditions when it reported recently a loss of \$4.9 million for 1969, compared with a profit of \$12.7 million in 1968. It was Vauxhall's worst loss, and only its second since 1959.

British Leyland has warned stockholders to expect lower profits than its \$48 million of last year.

Prices Going Up

A general round of price increases is expected soon. Last week, British Leyland increased prices for the Jaguar, Rover and Triumph by 5.5 percent to 5.5 percent. The popular-priced cars in the Austin-Morris range are expected to go up next.

The Jaguar XJ6 is now priced at \$6,250. It has proved popular, but British Leyland has been unable to produce anywhere near enough and there is a waiting time of more than a year. In the meantime, the competitive Mercedes Benz from West Germany is increasing its position.

Ford's Profit Drops 12.8% As Sales Gain

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. reported today 1969 sales were a record \$14.8 billion, but net earnings fell 12.8 percent.

The nation's second largest automaker also reported record fourth quarter sales of \$4.1 billion, but with net earnings down by 12.1 percent.

Ford said its profits for the year totaled \$647 million, or \$5.08 a share, compared with \$747 million, or \$5.75 a share in 1968. For the fourth quarter, net earnings were \$144 million, or \$1.33 a share, compared with \$164 million, or \$1.50 a share in the 1968 period.

Earlier, General Motors reported its profits fell 1.2 percent last year, while Chrysler's net plummeted 64.9 percent.

"The decline in earnings on a higher sales base resulted primarily from higher labor and material costs," Ford said.

The company said its worldwide factory sales of cars, trucks and tractors in 1969 were a record 4,944,082 units, up 4 percent from 1968.

F.W. Woolworth

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—F. W. Woolworth Co., the variety store chain, says in a preliminary report that net income for 1969 rose slightly to \$70.66 million, or \$2.31 a share, from \$70.47 million, or \$2.31 a share, in 1968, assuming no dilution in both years.

The figures included the company's 52.7 percent interest in F. W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd., of Britain.

Consolidated sales set a high of \$2.7 billion, up 13 percent from the \$2.4 billion a year earlier. Income from the consolidated companies totaled \$49.60 million, against \$46.75 million, an increase of 6.09 percent, or 10 cents a share.

All prior figures, the company said, were restated to include the acquisition of Richman Brothers Co. on a pooling-of-interests basis in 1968.

Officials said British sales rose by 5.38 percent, but net income for the British concern fell 9.02 percent as a result of rising expenses and taxes.

Central & South West

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	327.08	293.39
Profits (millions)...	58.73	50.34
Per Share	2.66	2.34

Hoover Ball & Bearing

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	40.76	41.59
Profits (millions)...	1.48	2.39
Per Share	0.39	0.72

Ball Year

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	85.07	82.07
Profits (millions)...	2.55	4.72
Per Share	0.97	1.47

Howmet Corp.

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	65.97	61.09
Profits (millions)...	2.57	2.39
Per Share	0.34	0.30

Year

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	249.08	239.00
Profits (millions)...	11.45	12.92
Per Share	1.51	1.56

Second Quarter

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	52.77	52.14
Profits (millions)...	1.99	1.7
Per Share	0.50	0.26

Ball Year

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	96.55	92.8
Profits (millions)...	3.52	3.06
Per Share	0.53	0.47

Market Holiday

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP).—All stock exchanges, securities and commodities markets in the United States were closed today in observance of Washington's birthday.

Floating Rate Set for Peso In Philippines

By Philip Shabecoff

MANILA, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The central bank of the Philippines has adopted a floating rate for the peso as part of a sweeping program to restore the country's economy. The step falls short of devaluation.

Gregorio Ilacoro, the governor, indicated at the time that the move was necessary to have the International Monetary Fund support of heavy new loans needed to shore up the shaky finances.

Mr. Ilacoro recently returned from a trip to United States Japan after negotiating a \$275 million loan from the IMF, plus credits by 5.5 percent to 5.5 percent. The U.S. Federal Reserve and U.S. commercial banks.

Six to the Dollar

Under the new plan, the bank will abandon its support of the peso, which had been at 330 to the dollar. Sixty pesos, pesos may be exchanged at the free rate, which is hovering around six to the dollar.

Mr. Ilacoro called the new rate "a desirable alternative to devaluation or setting strict controls on imports and exports."

It will increase import prices at a time when inflation is swiftly boosting the price of commodities. A rise in import prices is also anticipated as monetary cuts take effect.

Large Deficit

The Philippines has run an extremely large foreign exchange deficit. Heavy spending of years' national elections, deficit spending on government programs and reduced exports have stripped the Philippines of its reserves with huge coming due.

The government needs support to obtain refinancing its debts and apparently with reluctance to the IMF conditions, including freer peso and lowering government spending.

Deteriorating economic conditions here are contributing current unrest among workers and farmers who produced a series of demonstrations and some violent riots.

Tool Order Show Gains In January

By William M. French

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Orders for machine tools suggest long before any economic indicator how business view the future in terms of production planning, got off to a start with the new year.

An analysis of figures for January, released in Washington by the National Machine Builders' Association, found orders for the month up 10 percent from December.

While this was a rise of 10 percent from December, it was the downward trend of months—4 months—down below the \$127.5 million of January, 1969.

Figures Significant

The new order figures are significant in view of continuing closings and other indicators of a lagging economy.

They tell in terms of dollar commitments how many new orders, in effect, are in the pipeline. The figures do not show, however, the extent of purchases of new machine tools from manufacturers, especially in Japan.

The Washington report is optimistic in the metal-cutting market, which showed gains of 10 percent in new orders in January over December.

Luxembourg to By Foreign Investment

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 23 (AP).—Luxembourg's Minister of Economy said today that the government would in 1970 give foreign firms to set up in the country because of labor shortages.

The country's year-old labor diversification program would attract, but preference would be given to firms giving Luxembourg an "important new benefit."

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Japan: The Economic Upswing Shows No Sign of a Slowdown

TOKYO.—Japan has entered 1970 with the most bullish of outlooks for the coming decade.

Within six years, Japan's gross national product will exceed the current combined GNP of all six members of the European Economic Community (EEC), forecasts the Japan Economic Research Center.

Yet Japan, though populous, has a land area of only 142,722 square miles stretched over four main mountainous islands and nearly 3,000 small islands, most of them islets. All combined, the islands cover less territory than California with its 158,693 square miles.

As the currently popular term in Japan would have it, Japan is expected to achieve within the next few years the world's highest "economic density" (GNP per square mile or kilometer).

Some senior Japanese government officials, particularly those in the finance ministry, are inclined to dismiss long-range projections about Japan's economy as "mere arithmetic exercises" based on past performance.

Nevertheless, for the next year or so, at least, most Japanese banks and financial institutions are expecting Japan to record real economic growth of 12 to 13 percent.

Fuji Bank Ltd., for one, says it expects Japan's economy to achieve real growth of 12.1 percent in Japan's 1970 fiscal year that will start April 1 this year.

Looking further ahead, the Japan Economic Research Center predicts average real growth of 12.4 percent annually from fiscal 1971 through fiscal 1975.

A Comparison

By comparison the rest of the developed, non-Communist world appears to be making only the most modest of economic progress. In December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecast that the combined real output of its 22-member countries would rise only about 3.5 percent this year.

Much of the confidence about Japan's economic outlook stems from what appears to be the country's success in overcoming its previous tendency to run into balance of payments difficulties when its economy was expanding at full tilt.

Five times since World War II (1953, 1957, 1961, 1964, 1967), Japan was obliged to impose restraints on its economy because of a deterioration in its balance of payments.

However, this economy, now in the 52d month of an upswing that began in November, 1965, is currently growing at an estimated annual real rate of 13 percent and the balance-of-payments position has never been so strong.

Japan's federation of economic organizations (Keidanren) has forecast that Japan will have a balance of payments surplus of \$1.85 billion in fiscal 1970, a year in which the Keidanren says it is looking for real growth of 11.6 percent.

Japanese government officials believe the economy is growing too fast even though the external payments is in surplus. Much of the concern centers on prices, both consumer and wholesale. In fiscal 1969, consumer prices are expected to rise about 5.6 percent and wholesale prices about 2.8 percent despite government efforts to restrain them.

One official said Japan would be at a serious disadvantage competitively on international markets if prices abroad had not been rising rapidly too.

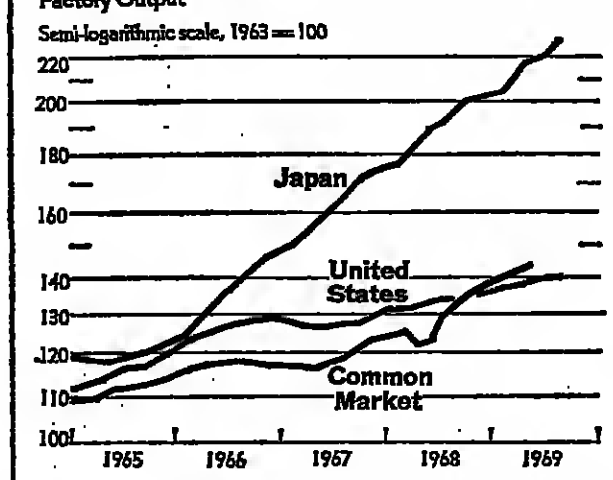
The official said the government "isn't so worried" about trade prospects in 1970 despite the possibility of an economic slowdown or recession in the United States, which takes almost a third of Japan's exports.

Recent export letter of credit statistics, in fact, indicate that Japan's exports will continue to surge ahead for some time to come.

A Bright Picture

These statistics, considered an indicator of trade performance a few months ahead, point to a substantial increase in Japan's exports in the first few months of this year, particularly to Europe. Export letter of credit receipts from Europe in recent months have been running more than 80 percent above the year-earlier level.

Japan's Industrial Growth Compared



Exports for fiscal 1969 on a customs clearance basis are expected to total 16.72 billion, free on board, up from \$13.72 billion in fiscal 1968 that ended March 31, 1969, and up more than three times from \$5.01 billion in fiscal 1962.

For fiscal 1970, the ministry of international trade and

industry forecasts that exports would reach \$19.35 billion. Fiscal 1970, it said, is expected to show a trade surplus of \$4360 million.

The trade surplus is the big plus in Japan's balance of payments. It more than offsets deficits in most of the country's other external accounts that combine to make up the overall balance of international payments.

Despite the surplus, Japan is only slowly relaxing barriers against foreign goods entering its own market.

"To be quite frank, one has to admit that the Japanese market is well protected," said Olivier Long, secretary general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Although comparative evaluation of countries' tariff structures is difficult, Mr. Long said in Tokyo recently that initial analysis by computer indicated that Japan has the highest tariffs of all developed countries.

Japan, moreover, is said to maintain, among developed countries, the greatest number of import quotas, restrictions that put quantitative limits on how much can be imported. Scotch whisky, for example, is under Japanese quota and, as the supply is limited, it is prohibitively expensive in Japan for all but the quite affluent.

Japan has pledged to remove by the end of 1971 at least half of the quotas that it considers violate GATT rules. The United States and other countries, however, say the Japanese trade liberalization program is too modest in view of the country's big trade surplus.

The Yen: Persistent Pressure for a Revaluation

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO (WP).—Faced with persistent pressures for an upward revaluation of the yen, especially from the United Kingdom and West European countries, Japan is quietly stepping up studies of the possible impact of a 5 to 7 percent adjustment on its all-important export industries.

Most informed observers here see little chance of a change in the rate this year unless rocketing trade balances in the peak months of April and May lead to a sudden upsurge of direct pressure from Washington. But there is a division of expert opinion on long-term prospects.

An influential minority in Japanese official circles argues that a modest and timely revaluation move would help to liberalize foreign demands for Japan's trade and investment regulations and would be less damaging than major concessions in these areas. By making an adjustment of less than 10 percent on its own as permitted under International Monetary Fund rules, it is argued, Japan can avoid exposing itself to IMF demands for more sweeping reforms.

This view envisages a yen valued at not less than 330 per dollar in contrast to the present 360.

Bank Sees 'Misunderstanding' Arguing that the present parity of the yen and the dollar is "just and appropriate," the Mitsubishi Bank contends in its current monthly review that pressures for revaluation reflect "a misunderstanding about the real power of the yen." The very fact that critics were urging devaluation as recently as early 1969, bank officials say.

discredits arguments for an upward revaluation now.

The most obvious damage resulting from an abrupt revaluation would fall on overseas business interests in shipbuilding and other areas operating on long-term credits in foreign currencies. Some Japanese businessmen abroad are already beginning to ask for payment in yen just to be on the safe side.

Even more vocal in their opposition to change are export industries fearful that revaluation would destroy their competitive position by forcing them to hike prices.

But this is offset to some extent by domestic industries, who see revaluation as a way to head off liberalization of import restrictions.

Farm groups, which face the main thrust of overseas pres-

ures for import concessions, feel that they would suffer less from revaluation affecting the whole economy than from trade liberalization focused specifically in their direction.

Autos and other key manufacturing industries are divided, weighing the possible advantages from cheaper raw materials for the domestic market against the damage to their export thrust. Textile leaders fear intensified competition from imports and see trade liberalization and revaluation as equally objectionable.

The key to the issue will probably lie in the findings of a study currently under way by a high-level committee of Keidanren, the powerful federation of business organizations. Most committee members are reportedly set against revaluation as a threat to exports markets.

But chairman Eiichiro Satoh, former chairman of the Mitsui Bank, sides with the minority view that export prices would be affected by only 2 or 3 percent since cheaper raw materials would reduce manufacturing costs. This view gained a new measure of respectability last week when a major U.S. coking coal exporter served notice on Japanese steel companies that prices would go up from \$14 to \$17 a ton beginning in April.

Whatever the outcome of the current debate, the odds are against any change in the near future. The Japanese government could not easily make a sudden backslide decision without a long semi-public search for a national "consensus," at least in business circles, and at the moment this search is just beginning.

Tokyo Stock Market: A Stellar Performer

TOKYO.—The Tokyo stock market, generally speaking, has been a good place to have your money for the past two years and the prospects for 1970 are good.

Well, most Japanese securities firms say the prospects are good. The Tokyo Stock Exchange's 225-share price index closed out 1969 at an all-time high of 2,358.96, up 644.07 or 37.6 percent from 1968's close of 1,714.89 and up 1,075.49 or 83.3 percent from 1967's close of 1,283.47.

For 1970, here is an abbreviated balance sheet giving some of the pros and cons that a prospective investor might consider before investing in Japan's stock markets of which the Tokyo Stock Exchange is by far the largest.

The pros: ● The Japanese economy, now in the 52d month of an economic expansion that began in November, 1965, is expected to achieve real growth of 12 to 13 percent in 1970, according to

forecasts by most Japanese banks.

● Corporate earnings in the six months which end March 31, 1970, are expected to increase an average around 9 percent over the preceding six months for 535 firms listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange that report semi-annual financial results for October-March.

● No radical change is expected in Japan's economic policies as a result of the election victory in December of the pro-business Liberal Democratic party of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

● Japan's balance of payments position, which has been strong for 20 consecutive months, is expected to remain strong for the foreseeable future, according to most forecasts.

● In view of the country's strong balance of payments position, new foreign funds are expected to be attracted to the Tokyo market by recurring speculation that the yen may even- (Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Biggest Steel Company In Offing for Japan

TOKYO.—Next month Yawata Iron and Steel Co. and Nippon Steel Co. plan to merge into what may be the world's largest steel company.

The amalgamated enterprise is to be known, appropriately enough, as Nippon Steel Corp. In terms of crude steel production, Yawata says Nippon Steel had existed then, would have been the world's third largest steel producer at the end of 1968 after U.S. Steel Corp. and British Iron and Steel Corp. was given by Yawata, here it has been the production king of Nippon Steel among the world steel producers at the end of 1968.

U.S. Steel (29,348,000 metric tons), British Iron and Steel (19,700,000 m.t.), Nippon Steel (17,800,000 m.t.), Bethlehem Steel (13,481,000 m.t.), August 1968. U.S. Steel (29,348,000 metric tons), British Iron and Steel (19,700,000 m.t.), Nippon Steel (17,800,000 m.t.), August 1968. U.S. Steel (29,348,000 metric tons), British Iron and Steel (19,700,000 m.t.), Nippon Steel (17,800,000 m.t.), August 1968.

British Iron and Steel and advance close to that of U.S. Steel. For the year ended Sept. 30, Yawata and Fuji produced 26,536,881 m.t. of crude steel, more than a third of Japan's total steel output.

Just what, if any, impact the Fuji-Yawata merger will have on the international steel market is difficult to say.

Spokesmen for the firms have said the merger will make Japan more competitive on the world steel market. This prediction prompted a laugh from an executive of a rival Japanese steel maker.

Foreign steelmen already consider the Japanese steel industry to be "too competitive" in view of the Japanese industry's modern production facilities and comparatively low wage costs.

On the domestic Japanese market, however, the merger may have considerable significance, particularly if Nippon Steel tries to take the role of price leader and coordinator of investments in new steel production facilities.

These were among the concerns of Japan's Fair Trade Commission, which, after block-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

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JAPAN

Petrochemicals: Another Major Expansion Looms

By John Hadden

TOKYO.—Japan's petrochemical industry is set for a major expansion in 1970, a year that is emerging as a landmark year for ethylene, a basic ingredient for petrochemical products.

Within the next 13 months, five ethylene plants are to go into operation, each with a planned capacity of 300,000 metric tons a year.

Japan currently has one ethylene facility in the 300,000-ton-a-year class.

With the addition of so much capacity next year, the operating ratio of Japan's ethylene equipment, which was 99 percent last year, is expected to drop.

Additional Facilities

However, Japanese petrochemical firms are apparently prepared to risk some surplus capacity in ethylene. Ethylene, said one executive, is as essential to the petrochemical industry as water and should be supplied as abundantly and cheaply as possible.

As well as the five units to be completed within the next 18 months, the government has authorized two other 300,000-ton-plus ethylene facilities for completion in early 1972.

Some petrochemical firms are planning even larger ethylene units in four or five years. Idemitsu Petrochemical Co. said it plans to build a 500,000-ton-a-year ethylene unit at Chiba by 1973. And Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. said it's planning a 400,000-to-500,000-ton-a-year ethylene facility.

Reflecting the facilities that

are to start operation in 1970, investments in ethylene equipment this year are expected to rise to 44,000 million yen (\$122,300,000) from 29,000 million yen (\$80,600,000) in 1968.

At the end of 1968, the association said U.S. ethylene production capacity totaled 7,600,000 tons annually, followed by Japan and West Germany with about 2,000,000 tons each. Britain 1,200,000 tons and France 1,000,000 tons.

The growth of Japan's ethylene capacity has mirrored the rapid expansion of Japan's petrochemical industry as a whole. Although Japan's petrochemical industry was established less than 15 years ago, it now ranks second to the United States in production among non-Communist countries, the association said.

The industry started its operations with ethylene plants with annual production capacities of 30,000 to 39,000 metric tons.

In June, 1967, the petrochemical firms agreed with the government that future ethylene facilities should have an annual capacity of at least 300,000 metric tons to be competitive internationally.

Strict Control

Despite the petrochemical industry's size, the Japanese government exercises particularly strict control over foreign investments in this sector.

Petrochemicals also are one of only a few areas in which the authorities still insist on the right to examine individually planned contracts for the acquisition of foreign technology by Japanese interests.

One senior government official said the government wants to retain control over the import of petrochemical technology because he said if one Japanese enterprise acquires exclusive rights to foreign know-how, it might be able to disrupt the competitive pattern of the entire industry.

A U.S. petrochemical industry executive said he didn't think the government's position is justified. Japan's petrochemical industry accounts for about 50 percent of Japan's total income from the sale of all technologies.

Of the current equipment investment plans of Japanese petrochemical firms, the industry association said about 40 percent of the projects are based on Japanese-developed techniques while the balance rely on foreign techniques.

TIME TO TAKE STOCK

Worldwide interest in the Japanese stock market is riding high. More and more sophisticated investors in the U.S. and Europe are recognizing the dynamic potential of this market—and their interest is being matched by far seeing Japanese. They appreciate that Japan is the pace-setter in economic growth. That another 16 percent increase in GNP is widely forecast for fiscal 1969. That the nation's trade balance is healthier than ever. That domestic industry is humming. They've read that the Japanese will be at the top of the money tree by 1988, at the present rate of expansion. They also realize they cannot share fully in this growth without the assistance of a friendly and experienced securities company. Nikko Securities Company is a leader in the field of brokerage and underwriting. Has been for 50 years. Contact NIKKO—and assure your stake in this extraordinary market.

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The giant Kawasaki Steel works in Misushima on the Inland Sea. Japan is world's largest steel exporter.

Steel Industry: A Changing Competitive Face

(Continued From Page 7)

ing the merger for months, finally gave the two firms on Oct. 30 conditional clearance to consolidate.

The FTC, the country's anti-monopoly agency, expressed particular concern over what it considered would be the dominant position of Nippon Steel in four products: railroad rails, foundry pig iron, sheet piling and tin plate.

Yawata and Fuji have promised the FTC they will take various steps to reduce their comparative strength in these products. The steps include the sale of some production facilities, free provision to other steel firms of certain patents and know-how and sale of a minority interest in a tinplate affiliate of Yawata.

As given by Yawata, here would have been Nippon Steel's share of the domestic market for various products in the year ended March 31, 1969:

Crude steel, 35.3 percent; foundry pig iron, 54.9 percent; hot-rolled ordinary steels, 37.1 percent; tin plate, 60.2 percent; heavy rail, including railroad

rail, 83.5 percent; railroad rail alone, 100 percent; sheet piling, 98.3 percent; heavy plate, 36.6 percent; middle plate, 34.4 percent; sheets, 44 percent; wide strip, 50.4 percent; strip and

hoop, 36.5 percent; cold-rolled sheets, 40.7 percent; sheet piling, 64.3 percent; galvanized iron sheets, 32.7 percent; tin alumes, 55.4 percent; and rods, 38.7 percent.

A Need for Labor, Coking Coal and Ore

TOKYO.—Japan's steel industry estimates that foreign and domestic demand for Japanese steel, in terms of crude steel, will reach approximately 160 million metric tons in Japan's 1975 fiscal year.

Fiscal 1975 will start April 1, 1975. In the current 1969 fiscal year that ends March 31, 1970, Japan is expected to produce more than 85 million metric tons of steel, up more than 24 percent from the 68,947,000 in fiscal 1968, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said.

Within the Japanese steel industry, considerable doubt is expressed whether Japan will be

able to produce 160 million metric tons of steel in six years because of the prospect that the industry may run short of labor and coking coal.

An executive at Yawata Iron and Steel Co. estimated that the industry's blast furnaces, the largest in the world, would have to pour about 135 million metric tons of pig iron to produce 160 million of steel.

And to produce that much pig iron, he estimated that Japan would have to fuel its blast furnaces with about 195 million metric tons of imported iron ore.

With a view to its future iron ore needs, the Japanese steel

industry has concluded long-term contracts for iron ore from the U.S., Australia, Chile and other countries.

Within five years about 90 percent of Japan's iron ore is to come from Australia, the Yawata executive said. The year Australia's share of Japan's iron ore imports is expected to rise to 20.3 percent of the total, from 18.6 percent in 1968.

India is expected for 18.6 percent of the total, Chile, 12.8 percent, Peru 10.9 percent, Malaysia 7.5 percent, the United States 5.3 percent, South Africa 4.2 percent, Brazil 3.2 percent and Canada 2.9 percent.

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The Mainichi Shimbun's Daily Circulation

8,123,515

(Morning and Evening Editions Combined)

Breakdown by Districts:

	(Morning Edition)	(Evening Edition)
Tokyo	2,301,872	1,492,377
Osaka	1,711,380	980,463
Kita-Kyushu	601,440	210,157
Nagoya	343,375	251,136
Sapporo	151,410	79,905
Total	5,109,477	3,014,038

(ABC January, 1970)

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JAPAN

Foreign Investment:
Unlocking the Door

TOKYO.—Next fall the Japanese government is to announce a new list of industries in which foreign investment will be automatically approved to a limited extent.

It will be the third stage of what Japanese authorities describe as their "capital liberalization program."

The first stage of the three-year program took effect July 1, 1967, and the second stage March 1, 1968.

The program applies only to new ventures. And, in most cases, it limits foreign ownership to 50 percent of a new venture's equity.

Occasionally the authorities will permit a foreign partner in a venture that he helped establish increase his ownership of the venture, provided the Japanese partner wants to reduce his investment or sell out.

No Takeover
Virtually out of the question, however, is a foreign takeover of a Japanese company, established and owned by Japanese interests.

Under rules that Japanese authorities say they have no intention of changing, foreign investment in existing Japanese enterprises may not, in most cases, exceed 20 percent of the outstanding shares.

If the regulations were lifted, control of some major Japanese enterprises could, theoretically at least, be acquired at comparatively low cost because the ratio of their stockholders' equity to total assets is comparatively low by international standards. This has resulted from a situation in which Japanese companies have found it less costly to raise funds for expansion by borrowing money rather than increasing their equity capital.

Though considerable publicity has been generated by the first two stages of the capital liberalization program, only about a half a dozen foreign investments have been made in the liberalized industries.

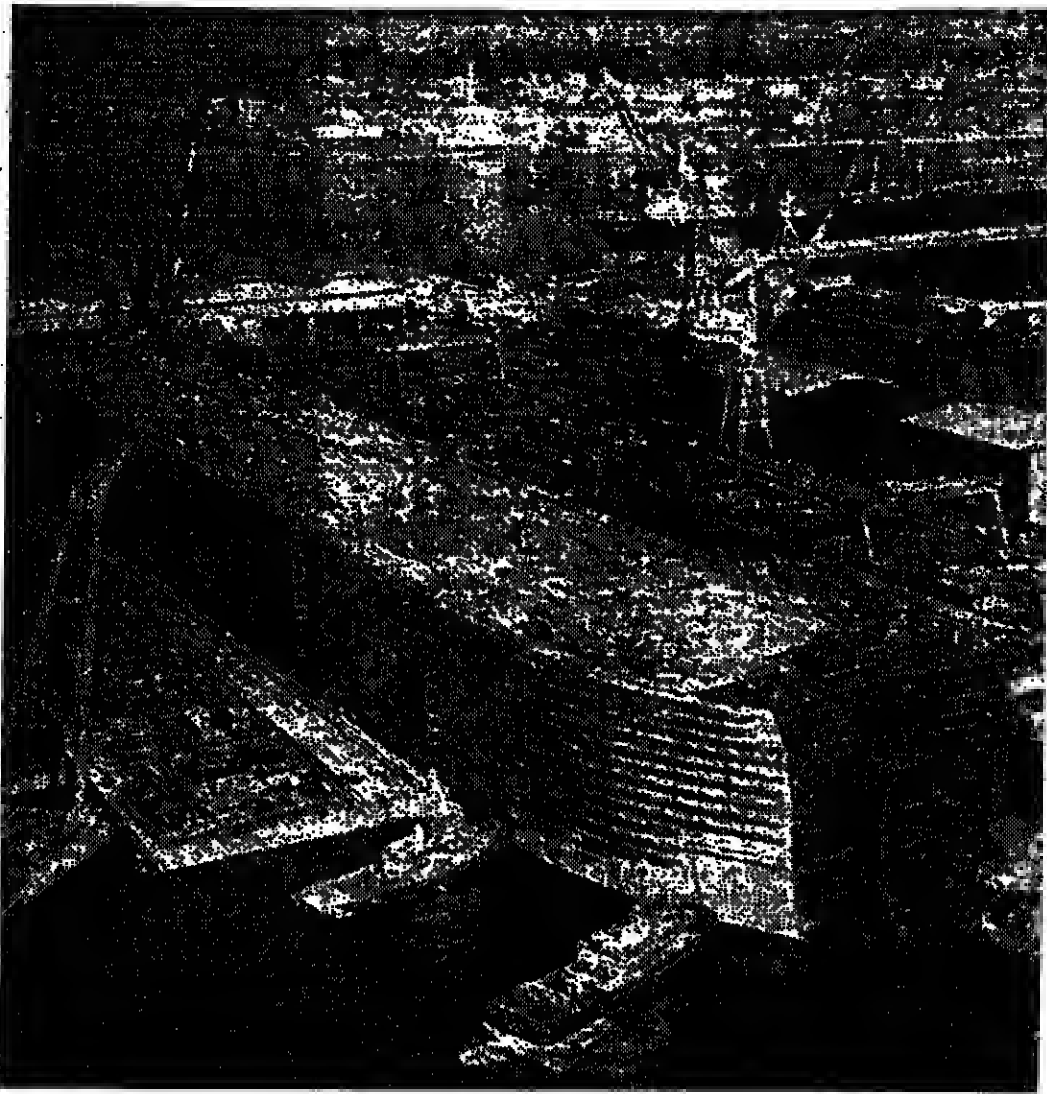
This is because many of the liberalized industries have been unattractive to potential foreign investors. The industries have included such activities as soy sauce and monosodium glutamate production, areas in which Japanese firms are particularly competitive.

Forms of Investment
Most foreign investment in Japan is made in non-liberalized industries. These investments are screened on a case-by-case basis with each project subject to close scrutiny and possibly extensive revision by government authorities.

Some projects in non-liberalized areas are approved quickly. But others may take up to a year for sanction, as was the case of a joint cheese production venture planned by Kraftco Corp. of the United States and Morinaga Milk Industry Co. of Japan.

In liberalized industries, by contrast, foreign investment projects are to be given automatic approval and cleared quickly once an application is received.

The investment liberalization program is designed to bring Japan eventually into line with its various commitments including the capital movements code of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which Japan joined in 1964.



At work in the Yokohama shipyard.

Ships: A 2-Year Backlog of Orders

TOKYO.—Within about three months, a formal contract is to be awarded for a 400,000-deadweight-ton tanker.

The ship will be far larger than any vessel currently afloat, and, perhaps to no one's surprise, it is to be built in Japan.

Under a provisional agreement, the vessel is to be built at the Kure shipyard of Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHH) for Globtek Tankers Ltd. of London.

The largest vessels now afloat are six 326,000 dwt. tankers and they were also built in Japan. They are owned by Bantay Transportation Co. of Liberia, an affiliate of National Bulk Carriers Inc. of the United States.

The Globtek contract will reaffirm, if reaffirmation is necessary, Japan's supremacy in supertanker construction if not in shipbuilding as a whole.

Tops in Tonnage
For the past 13 years, Japan's shipbuilding industry has launched more tonnage than the shipbuilding industry of any other country.

The Japanese industry builds about eight million gross tons annually, of which about 97 percent is exported. Currently the industry has an order backlog equivalent to more than two years' work, says Koichi Toyama, executive vice-president of Nippon Kokan K.K., a major Japanese shipbuilder.

Mr. Toyama attributes Japan's success in shipbuilding to an active and stable world demand for vessels, rapid technological

development in shipbuilding and major changes within the shipbuilding industry.

In the past, he said, the shipbuilding industry was characterized by relatively short-term charters and placement of orders for new vessels on a speculative basis.

However, in recent years, most of the leasing contracts have been on a long-term basis. This has enabled shipping companies to make long-term plans for new ships which, in turn, has assured a stable demand for the shipbuilding industry.

Replacement Demand

Mr. Toyama said demand for replacement vessels has increased sharply because of technological developments that have reduced the economic life of vessels faster than originally expected. The developments include, he said, increased size, service speed and specialization.

In producing tankers, Japan has employed mass production methods that have worked well for the United States in so many fields, Andrew Gibson, head of the U.S. Maritime Administration, said in Tokyo recently.

The Japanese shipbuilding industry, he said, recognized the large potential market for tankers and went after it. However, he did not think Japanese shipyards could match U.S. yards in the diversity and range of their vessels.

Some Japanese shipbuilding executives, at least, are inclined to agree more or less with Mr. Gibson's view. One executive recently described a supertanker his company is building as a

"large oil can," that he said is really very simple to build despite its size.

Japanese shipyards have studied but as yet have shown no firm inclination to undertake such projects as submarine oil tankers, of which General Dynamics Corp. of the United States is proposing to build six to transport oil from Alaska's North Slope.

Few, however, could question the vision and the tenacity with which the Japanese shipbuilding industry has developed facilities for the large-scale production of tankers, bulk carriers and multi-purpose freighters.

To keep abreast with what they foresee as a steady growth in world demand for new vessels, Japanese shipbuilders are planning to construct large new yards for assembly-line type construction.

Nippon Kokan says its new TSU yard, which is designed to build, launch and repair up to 500,000-ton ships, is currently the largest such facility in Japan. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., however, has asked for government approval to build a dock with a capacity of one million tons.

The company said it has no plans to build a vessel of a million tons. It would use the dock to build in series vessels of 250,000 dwt. to 300,000 dwt.

Japanese shipbuilders say their biggest problems are meeting their labor requirements and holding down production costs which have been under heavy pressure because of rising wages and material costs.

Food: For Export Trade
The Big Item Is MSG

TOKYO.—When U.S. medical journals first referred to the "Chinese restaurant syndrome" early this year, the subject was taken rather lightly.

Not any longer, at least in Japan.

Researchers have singled out monosodium glutamate (MSG), a flavor enhancer, as the cause of the headaches, dizziness, burning sensations in the neck and back, and numbness that some people experience after dining in a Chinese restaurant.

In Japan, MSG is a big business. Japanese MSG producers, which include such major firms as Ajinomoto Inc. and Asahi Chemical Industry Co., are concerned about the possible impact on their exports of the recent decision by major U.S. food makers to remove MSG from their products.

In 1968, Japan produced 365 metric tons (mt) of MSG, up from 18,600 mt in 1967 and up from 36,303 mt in 1966. Japan's MSG exports last year totaled 18,778 mt, of which 10 mt went to Europe, 6,863 mt to the Americas, 853 mt to the Middle East and South Asia, and 5,248 mt to Southeast Asia, the Japan Food Sealing Manufacturers Association reports.

The association said Japan is expected to account this year for about half of the world's MSG output, which it estimated will total about 300,000 mt.

Although Japan's overall MSG exports have risen to 18,778 mt in 1968 from 13,222 mt in 1964, its exports to Europe during the same period have declined to 8,501 mt from 7,366 mt in 1964.

Since July 1968, when the Common Market raised its external tariff on MSG, the association said prospects for a further expansion of MSG exports to Europe "seem rather poor."

Glutamic acid, from which MSG is derived, was discovered in 1908 by a Japanese, Dr. Kikunae Ikeda.

Having noticed that kombu (kelp) was widely used to prepare the stock base in Japanese cooking, Dr. Ikeda found that kombu's essential ingredient is glutamic acid.

Subsequently it became possible to extract glutamic acid from wheat and soybeans in large quantities. In this process, protein is first extracted from wheat or soybeans, as raw material.

It is then subjected to hydrolysis to obtain glutamic acid hydrochloride, which in turn is neutralized with alkali to get MSG.

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JAPAN

Autos: 14th Consecutive Year Of Record Production and Sales

TOKYO.—Japan's auto industry has wound up what will be its 14th consecutive year of record production, sales and exports.

But what of 1970?

Well, the odds would seem to favor yet another record year despite prospects for an economic slowdown in the United States, the largest single export market for Japanese motor vehicles.

According to provisional results announced by the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Japan produced 4,682,000 four-wheeled vehicles in 1969 (2,617,000 autos, 2,065,000 trucks, 42,000 buses), up from 4,085,826 vehicles (2,055,821 autos, 1,981,407 trucks, 38,598 buses) in 1968, and up from only 481,581 vehicles (165,094 autos, 308,020 trucks, 8,437 buses) in 1960.

In January-October last year, Japan produced 3,821,788 four-wheeled motor vehicles (2,101,437 autos, 1,685,348 trucks, 35,001 buses), up from 3,367,815 units (1,870,817 autos, 1,464,975 trucks, 32,023 buses) in the like period of 1968.

In 1970, growth in Japanese demand for motor vehicles may slacken because of the government's efforts to slow somewhat the rapid expansion of the Japanese economy.

Motor vehicle exports, however, are expected to continue their surge. In 1969 Japan's exports of four-wheeled vehicles totaled an initially estimated 857,000 units, up almost 40 percent from the 612,429 units in the like period of 1968, and up from only 38,889 units in 1960.

Toyota's Success

Toyota Motor Co., the largest of Japan's 12 motor vehicle makers, expects its exports to the United States to increase 50 percent next year. To all markets, Toyota exported 322,245 units in January-October or 26.7 percent of its total January-October output of 1,206,639 units.

Nissan Motor Co., the second largest Japanese auto maker, also expects a sizable increase in its exports to the United

States next year and in subsequent years. And Toyo Kogyo Co., the third largest Japanese auto producer, plans to start exporting to the United States next year.

Much of the export growth of Japanese auto-makers is expected to come at the expense of United States and West German auto makers, particularly West Germany's Volkswagenwerke AG.

Reports in Tokyo said recently that Volkswagen had suggested collaborating with Nissan in export markets, but in West Germany Volkswagen denied it.

For their 1970 models, Toyota and Nissan have raised their U.S. prices, but, on the average, the increases are lower than those Volkswagen was forced to make partly because of the deutsche mark revaluation.

Export Deterrent

Exports aren't considered too profitable by most Japanese motor vehicle firms, at least at present when they are involved in the costly process of building up distribution networks abroad.

A Nissan executive said his company is reluctant to see exports exceed 20 percent of sales because of their low profitability.

As for the domestic market, Nissan executives have been saying for some time they expect domestic demand to hit a peak around 1972 and level off.

Yuzo Yamazaki, a Nissan director, estimates that Japan's motor vehicle production will total about 5,500,000 units when the plateau is reached.

Others dispute Nissan's projections as too pessimistic. With a population of just over 100 million, they note that at the end of 1968 Japan had only 5,209,319 passenger cars in use, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

On the other hand, Japan's cities already are seriously congested with auto traffic. Many people find an automobile impractical in Tokyo.

Whether by accident or design, Japan has decided to relax partially its controls on foreign investment in its auto industry

on Oct. 1, 1971, just about the time Nissan sees domestic demand approaching a plateau.

The planned relaxation will allow only new ventures in the auto industry and prospective foreign investors will have to find a Japanese partner or partners to take up 50 percent of any venture's ownership.

No relaxation is envisaged of the strict controls on foreign investment in existing Japanese motor vehicle firms.

Mr. Yamazaki acknowledges it would be almost prohibitively expensive to establish a new integrated automobile manufacturing enterprise in Japan. But he said \$300 million would suffice to get a controlling interest in an existing Japanese auto-maker of "the first order."

So far Chrysler Corp. is the only foreign auto firm to announce firm plans to make a direct investment in Japan. It is scheduled to collaborate with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

Next year Mitsubishi is to spin off its motor vehicle division into Mitsubishi Motor Co. and sell Chrysler a 35 percent interest in the new firm.

The project is expected to meet some tough resistance despite the considerable political influence of the Mitsubishi Industrial group of which Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is a cornerstone.

Candidates for Affiliation
Other U.S. and European auto-makers are sounding out Japanese firms about the possibilities of some form of affiliation in Japan.

Much speculation in Japan centers on the futures of Toyo Kogyo, Honda Motor Co. and Isuzu Motor Co., which of Japan's 12 motor vehicle makers are considered the most likely candidates for a tie-up with foreign interests.

Toyo Kogyo, which makes both rotary and conventional piston engine-powered vehicles, has said repeatedly that it intends to go it alone. Isuzu has indicated it is open to proposals from foreign interests, but it has repeatedly denied various reports that it was planning a tie-up with one or another foreign company.

Honda also has said it intends to remain independent of any affiliation, domestic or foreign. The company has financial links with the Mitsubishi group. In January, Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. guaranteed payment of a \$20 million Honda bond issue in the Eurobond market.

By manufacturer, here are the 1969 registrations of new autos, trucks and buses in Japan excluding small vehicles with a piston displacement of 360 cubic centimeters or less. The percentage change from the previous year is in parentheses.

Toyota 1,040,363 (up 23.7 percent), Nissan 837,253 (up 20.2), Toyo Kogyo 309,501 (down 2.9), Mitsubishi Heavy 188,973 (up 5.5), Isuzu Motor Co. 132,199 (up 5.1), Daihatsu Kogyo Co., a Toyota affiliate, 57,651 (down 6.9), Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., a Nissan affiliate, 47,760 (up 24.5), Hino Motors Co., a Toyota affiliate, 34,232 (up 29.4), Honda Motor Co. 18,326 (up 1,064.3), Nissan Diesel Co., a Nissan affiliate, 15,424 (up 28.6), Suzuki Motor Co. 161 (down 56.5), Imports 17,485 (up 24 percent). Honda's large percentage increase is due to the fact that until last year the company had largely concentrated on mini-cars in the 360 cc class.



Tokyo's Bullish Stock Market

(Continued From Page 7)

usually have to be revalued. Despite repeated finance ministry assertions that Japan has no intention of changing the yen's parity, government officials have been unable to curb the speculative talk about the yen.

Despite the general rise in stock prices in the past two years, the price-earnings ratio of all issues listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's first (principal) section was only 14.35 at the close of 1969 trading. This ratio compares favorably with those of other stock markets. It also compares favorably with 1961 when Tokyo stock prices surged upward on heavy speculative buying. In July, 1961, the average price-earnings ratio of the issues on the 225-share index reached 23.54.

Of two government-aided stock pools set up in the mid-1950s to support stock prices, one, the Japan Securities Holding Association, has been dissolved. And the other, the Japan Joint Securities Co., has sold off most of its holding and become a comparatively minor factor in the market. The two organizations had been considered potential dampers on any sustained price rise because they were viewed as potential sellers in a rising market. However, their holdings have been largely liquidated in the past two years without seriously curbing the price advance.

Japanese securities firms, foreign stock analysts say, are capable of providing recommendations based on much sounder data than is available concerning enterprises in many European countries.

Volume on the Tokyo stock market is heavy and most foreign investors report little difficulty buying or selling even substantial blocs of shares.

The cons:
Share prices often fluctuate sharply, although the stock exchange authorities generally limit the maximum rise or fall to one day to 300 yen (83.4 U.S. cents), which is substantial when the comparatively low price of most Japanese shares is considered. A round lot, moreover, is generally a thousand shares.

Although Japanese securities analysts and the facts they provide are well regarded at least in comparison to Europe, the financial reports of Japanese corporations to their Japanese shareholders leave much to be desired as a source of information for investment decisions. Japanese law doesn't

require Japanese companies to consolidate their financial results. In their shareholders' reports, Japanese companies are able to adjust their net income up or down, rather arbitrarily, by adjusting the sums they set aside in special reserves. To compensate for this situation, analysts ferret out information from a variety of other sources to supplement data from shareholders' reports.

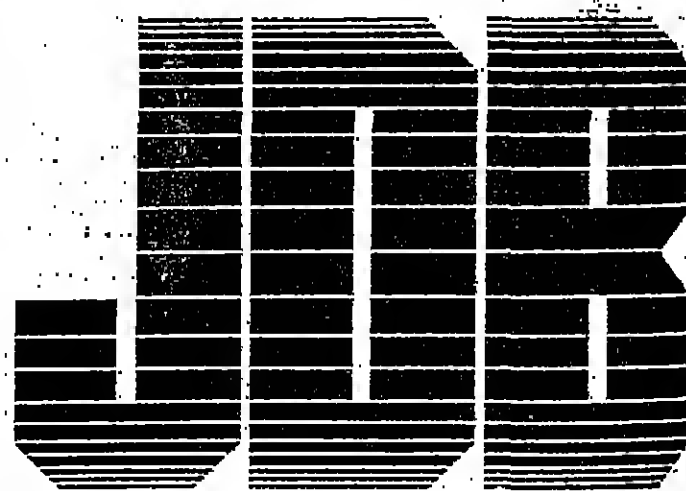
Although the Finance Ministry's securities bureau is trying to combat it, insider dealing, based on unannounced corporate information, is considered a problem.

The Tokyo market has no position equivalent to the specialists of the New York Stock Exchange. For want of such an individual, some issues close "unquoted" periodically because of the inability to match buy-and-sell orders.

Some issues that are considered attractive are closed or virtually closed to foreigners for the time being, at least, because other non-Japanese already have purchased the maximum

amount of shares in these issues permitted under Japan's foreign investment regulations. The regulations limit total foreign investment to 15 to 20 percent of outstanding shares depending on whether the company is in a "restricted" or "unrestricted" industry. A single foreign investor is limited to 7 percent of a company's outstanding shares. The regulations are particularly restrictive for foreign institutional investors, although in the past year the Japanese authorities have allowed foreign investment to exceed the 20 percent level in several issues.

Some Japanese industries are particularly vulnerable to possible protectionist moves by the U.S. Congress. Sony Corp., for example, derives more than 57 percent of its sales from exports, much of which go to the United States. Recently Japanese brokers and others have expressed concern over possible moves to curb Japanese exports of home entertainment equipment to the United States, particularly color TV sets.



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Re-Loans of World Bank Loans to Japanese Industries	\$ 159,974
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JAPAN

Expo 70: Playing Host to the World

TOKYO.—Expo 70 is to open in Osaka March 15 and prospects are that it will be a considerable success despite some nagging problems.

Like Expo 67 in Montreal, accommodation may well be the chief difficulty at Expo 70, the first world exposition to be held in the Orient.

Expo 70 officials say they expect the Osaka area will be crowded during March, April and May. But from June until the exposition closes Sept. 13, they say much room is available.

Many foreigners will doubtless stay at Ryokans, Japanese inns where they will sleep on the tatami (mats) floors in futon (comforter-type bedding).

The Expo 70 lodging center also is arranging to accommodate foreign visitors in Japanese homes at the rate of \$7 a day.

Hotels Full

Many Western-type hotels in the Osaka area already are full for most of the exposition. Most rooms have been taken by Japanese who have been willing to pay as much as a 50 percent surcharge for a hotel room.

The Japanese government has asked hotels to give priority to foreign guests who, Expo 70 officials expect, will total about a million out of a total Expo 70 attendance of about 30 million.

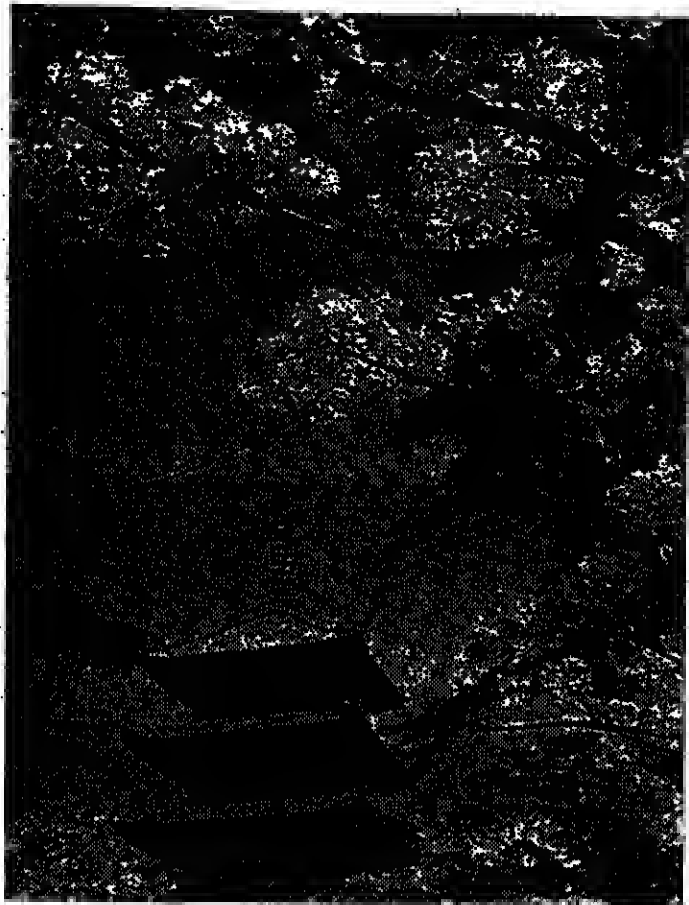
One Osaka hotel owner said that in principle he was prepared to comply with the government's request. But he said, "Inquiries from abroad are so tentative and vague that you can't tell whether they are coming or not."

"The temptation to accept Japanese visitors with solid plans," he said, "has been too great to turn down."

Despite the accommodation problem, many foreigners who attended the Olympics in Tokyo say they expect Expo 70 will be carried off with the efficiency and enthusiasm that they say characterized the 1964 event.

Scheduled to participate are 78 foreign countries plus Hong Kong, Washington State, three Canadian provinces, and four international organizations. At Expo 67, 60 foreign countries participated.

In addition, the Japanese government, three government or-



ganizations and 26 private Japanese groups are to have exhibits.

By the end of December, Expo officials said they expect the exteriors of the more than 80 pavilions will be completed. "We're ahead of schedule on the pavilions," one official said.

Here, in capsule form, will be the features of Expo 70:

Theme: Progress and harmony for mankind (Expo 67—man and his world; Expo 58—technology and humanism).

Site: 615 acres in the Senri Hills, about 10 miles northeast of central Osaka. The site's central area is relatively low and is surrounded by hills that give it a natural bowl shape. A mountain range forms a background for the site.

Layout: Expo 70 is designed as a model city of the future. It roughly can be divided into two parts. One part contains

the pavilions, the symbol area, an artificial lake, a large Japanese garden, and an amusement center. The other area contains support facilities such as parking lots and power generators.

Symbol area: Encompassed by pavilions, the symbol area will be the heart of the exposition. The center of the symbol area is covered by what is said to be the world's largest transparent roof. It is 964 feet long, 356 feet wide and is supported 88.4 feet above ground by six pillars. Under the 4,700-ton roof will be the theme hall and the Omatsuri (festival) Plaza. Rising through the roof, which was erected in July, will be a 180-foot tower of the sun. Flanking the sun tower will be the towers of youth and motherhood.

Festival plaza: It will include a grandstand capable of accommodating 2,500 people, and a mobile stage operated by giant robots, one more than 70

feet tall. Adjoining festival plaza will be a lake with a floating stage.

Expoiland: Covering 41 acres, this will be the amusement center like La Ronde at Expo 67. Among the attractions will be the Daidarassura, a three-course roller coaster that is to operate at speeds up to 40 miles an hour.

Pavilions: They include exhibits from countries as small as Abu Dhabi, Haiti and Gabon. One pavilion is suspended in mid-air from a 120-foot arm-like cantilever. Another is supported by beams filled with compressed air. Still another has four outer sloping walls made of mirrors.

On-site transportation: Linking all five entrances to Expo 70 will be a moving sidewalk 2.5 miles long. Constructed within a transparent plastic tube, 12 to 18 feet above ground, the sidewalk is said to be capable of carrying 8,750 people an hour through the entire exhibition area. Circling the exhibition area will be a 2.5 mile-long monorail. Each monorail train will have four cars capable of carrying a total of 540 persons. Each train will circle the grounds every 15 minutes, stopping at seven stations.

Some of the special attractions during Expo 70:

March: Berlin Opera.

April: Flower festivals of the world, Ommegang from Belgium, Italian song festival, Cuban Mariachi Band, Paris Symphony Orchestra.

May: children's festival, national festivals of the world, Caribbean Festival, European Carnival, Berlin Philharmonic.

June: Miss Universe candidates parade, Canadian National Ballet, water show, Japanese Opera, Montreal Symphony, martial arts festival.

July: Holiday on Ice, Japanese folk dances, chanson festival, Latin festival, Leningrad Philharmonic, variety of America, Polynesian Review.

August: Asian festivals, Greek theater, jazz festival, Trinidad steel bands, Bolshoi Opera, Ballet Celeste, elephant parade festivals.

September: Japanese autumn dances, New York Philharmonic.

An American's View

'21st Century Will Be Japan's Century...'

By David Mansfield

TOKYO.—As most everyone agrees, Japan is destined to play a greater role in world political affairs, one more commensurate with its position as the non-Communist world's second largest economic power.

Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute, for one, thinks that the "21st century will be Japan's century."

Not surprisingly, the author and defense analyst is quoted frequently in Japan, particularly by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. So, too, is Peter Drucker, author of "The Age of Discontinuity," a best seller in Japan.

About their future, Japanese leaders have some provocative views, particularly with regard to the country's future population and national defense.

Here, in excerpts from recent speeches, are some forward-looking views expressed by Mr. Sato and Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic party who is considered a possible successor to Mr. Sato:

POPULATION (Mr. Sato): "The birth rate in Japan is said to be among the lowest in the developed countries of the world... The fact that (Japan's) spectacular economic development was made possible through the combined national power of our 100 million population makes it obvious that recovery of a standard birth rate will be a major policy target."

DEFENSE (Mr. Fukuda): "With the strengthening of her economy, Japan now should increase her efforts to build up her own defense force. And I consider it to be of utmost importance to strengthen the sense of duty of our people to defend our own country by ourselves."

TECHNOLOGY (Mr. Sato): "From now on, emphasis should be shifted to developing technology selectively and on our own initiative... emphasis heretofore has been placed on adapting and assimilating technology introduced from abroad. Technology with originality must be developed. And the newly developed original technology should be used for foster-

ing industries and techniques related to improving our living environment..."

AID (Mr. Fukuda): "We intend to keep on expanding our aid as far as our economic resources permit and hope to double the economic assistance to Asia within five years."

EDUCATION (Mr. Sato): "In my opinion... the latter half of the 20th century is an age of international competition in education, and only the countries that have survived this competition will hold a valuable place in the 21st century. Amidst the present confusion in student movements, we should not lose sight of our long-range education policy."

TRADE LIBERALIZATION (Mr. Fukuda): "Despite many domestic problems still standing in our way... I would like to accelerate the current pace (of Japan's liberalization of its import controls)."

INVESTMENT (Mr. Sato): "Emphasis has hitherto been placed on equipment investment and exports centering on heavy and chemical industries. Henceforth, priority should be given to improving living environments, and to international cooperation, as in the economic development of developing nations."

MONEY (Mr. Fukuda): "With the activation of Special Drawing Rights (by the International Monetary Fund), gold will surely become less important as international liquidity. However, maintenance of a happy coexistence of gold with other kinds of liquidity is essential for the sound working of the international monetary system for some time to come."

POLITICAL TASK (Mr. Sato): "I consider that the most worthy target we can set for ourselves would be to direct the creative capacity of the Japanese people to man's welfare and particularly to the peace and stability of Asia. The greatest political task for Japan in the 1970s is to channel the energy of the Japanese people in this direction."



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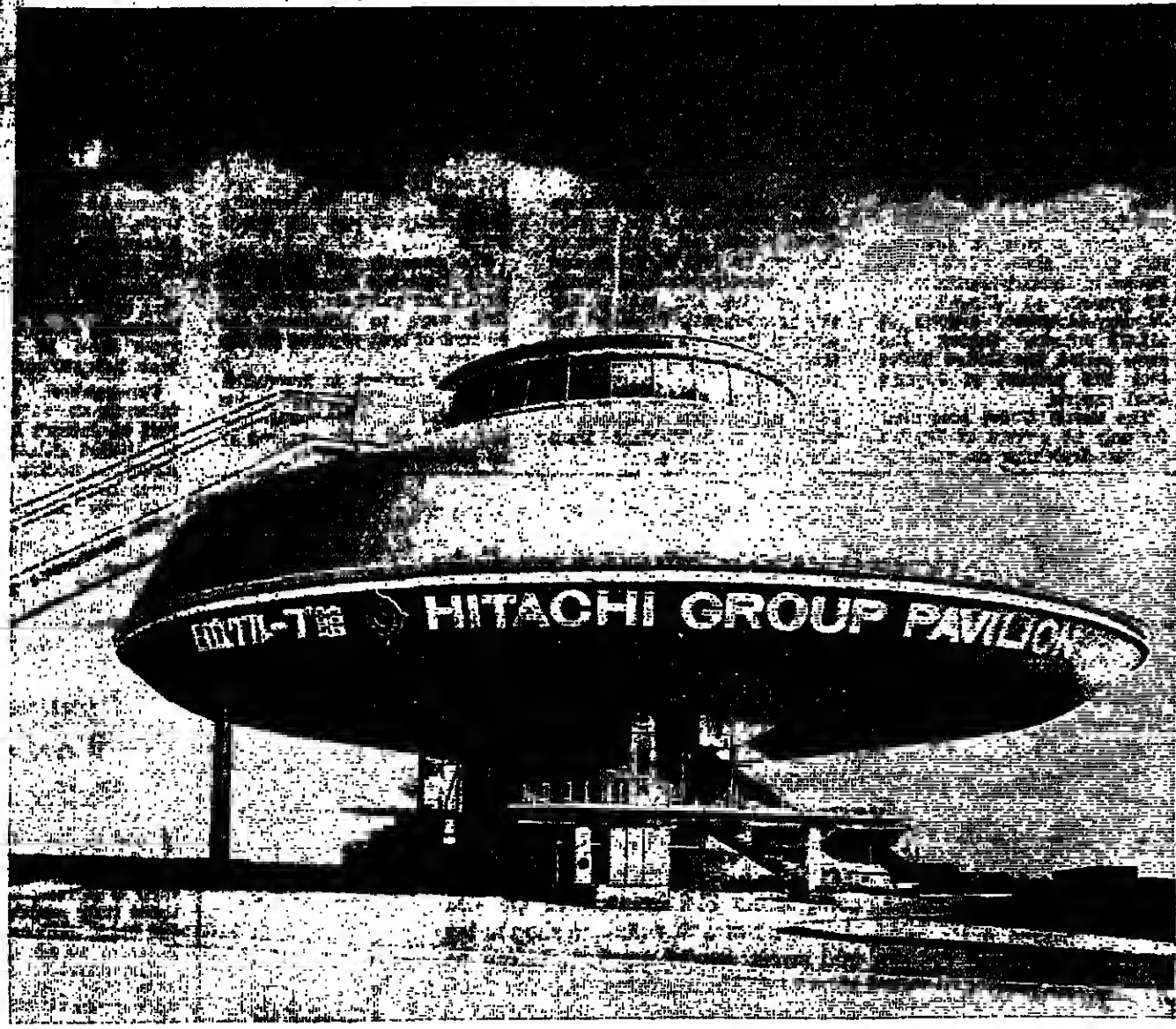
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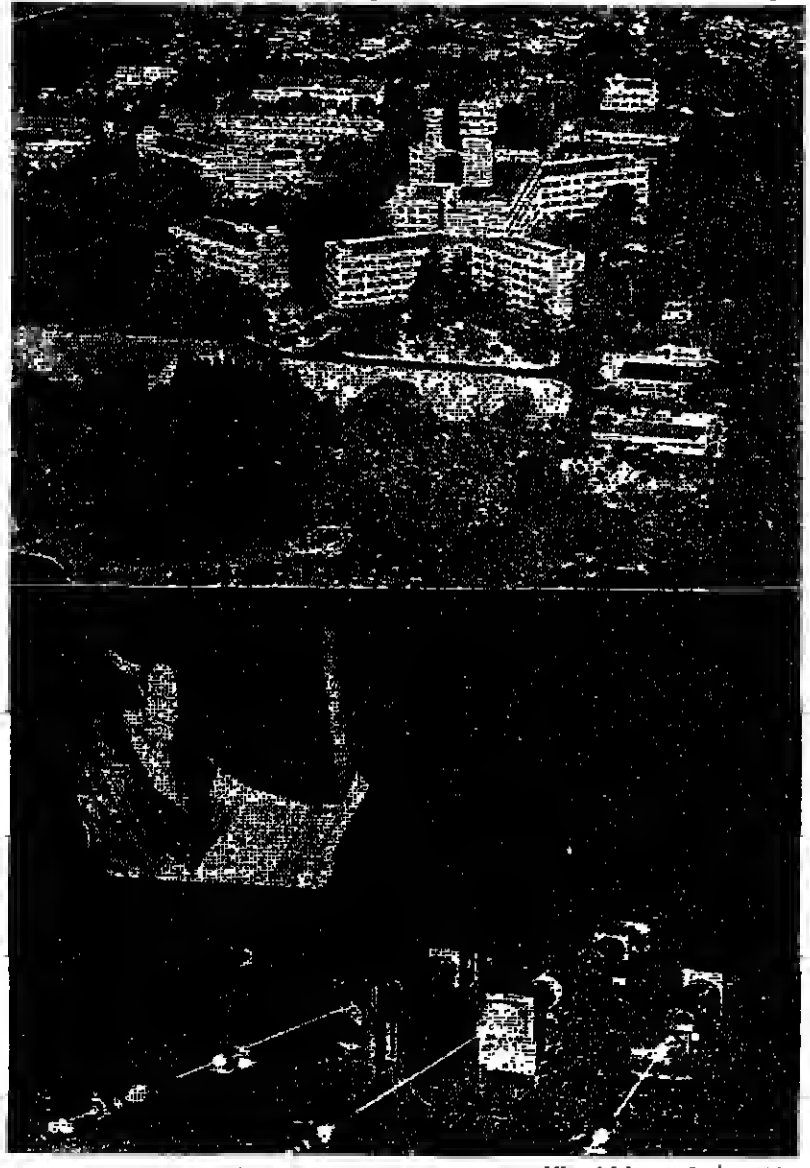
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JAPAN

A Look Ahead: Expansion Is Not the Only Master

Investment is Timing

Nobody knows this better than the world's top professional investors. That's why they're in the forefront of this year's record foreign 'invasion' of Japanese stock markets.

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By Yusuke Kashiwagi

TOKYO—The Japanese economy has witnessed a high rate of growth for almost a quarter of a century since the end of World War II. We have at times been criticized for attaching too much importance solely to economic growth. But I think it has been a tremendous achievement to have reached the present stage.

Japan has the second largest gross national product in the free world, following the United States. Per capita income has reached the level of Italy, about one half that of the United States. And we are progressing faster and higher.

I think we are now at a very crucial crossroad. Where do we go from here? What should be our aspirations?

There have been quite a number of studies made by several institutions on the future course of our economy. Most of them more or less concern predicting a doubling of our present G.N.P. to a more than \$300-billion economy in five years' time and a further doubling to a more than \$600-billion economy by the end of the decade. This would perhaps be a projection of 15 percent nominal growth (10 percent real growth) continuing over this period.

However, such predictions based upon econometric models, by the nature of the models themselves, do not necessarily take fully into account structural changes. Assumptions and conditions not necessarily appearing in the inputs of the mathematical models are most important in forecasting the future course of an economy such as ours.

It goes without saying that political stability and appropriate economic management with good planning and the necessary discipline of the country are the basic prerequisites for the realization of a \$300-billion or a \$600-billion economy. These two factors have, I believe, provided the foundation for our success in achieving rapid economic growth with relative stability in the past, and we should not spare any efforts to maintain them in the future as well.

Even if these two basic premises are satisfied, there remain a number of difficulties standing in our way. The most obvious are the well-known problem of spiraling of prices and wages; the expected slowdown of the

aggregate labor force coupled with the dwindling flow of population to urban areas; the development of domestic technological know-how and the problem of social overhead capital lagging so far behind the advance in the private sector.

Cities Congested

We are also now faced with numerous social problems arising out of the rapid modernization and industrialization of the society—the congestion in the cities as compared to the flight of people off the land, the housing problem, the pollution problem in its aspects and the "campus problem" in all its complexities.

We are coming to realize that economic growth in itself is not the answer to the needs of the people. I think, for the future, our economic objective would become more diversified to encompass not only economic growth, but more to meet the needs of modern society.

I realize the problems I have mentioned are quite difficult, but firmly believe that they are not insurmountable. The basis of my optimism is my strong belief in our people's ability to adapt to new and changing circumstances, the power to create and to innovate, sometimes at the price of sacrificing the old. This has always been the greatest asset of our country, and we will again need it desperately in the coming decade.

To give you a conspicuous example of our people's adaptability, I may cite our ability to fine-tune the economy, which has enabled us to overcome a series of balance of payments crises.

Reclaimed Land

I personally have been involved as a responsible official of the Ministry of Finance in five of these crises. Each crisis resembles the previous one on the surface. At the same time, they were not really the same, so the corrective steps had to be patterned to fit the situation.

At one time, the exchange control was to be used as the major instrument. Later, it was the proper mix and degree of fiscal and monetary policies—"window guidance" and "administrative guidance." New instruments and new devices have continually been invented and experienced, and I feel satisfied that considerable success has been achieved.

Another remarkable example of our people's imagination or

vision was the creation of entirely new large-scale seaside industrial areas through reclamation of land from the sea. They have the merits of taking full advantage of geographical location to create the most efficient and productive places for new industries, more than enough to offset any demerits coming from poor natural resources.

I will not spell out a specific blueprint for the coming crucial decade today, but instead will briefly express my personal view as a member of the economy.

I am no expert on political affairs, but I would judge that relative stability can be fairly

expected over the next decade. I would think that economic stability over these years is of paramount importance to assure this stability, especially in Japan, where new generations accustomed to affluence and increasing prosperity are gaining political strength.

Proper management of the economy is, therefore, all the more important and must be given top priority. This requires good planning and good discipline.

We have a long experience of economic planning, but we have always underestimated the growth potential of Japan.

Nonetheless, such planning has, I think, been useful in many ways and the Government has now under study an ambitious plan for economic and social development to carry us through 1975. This plan will be published some time in the next few months.

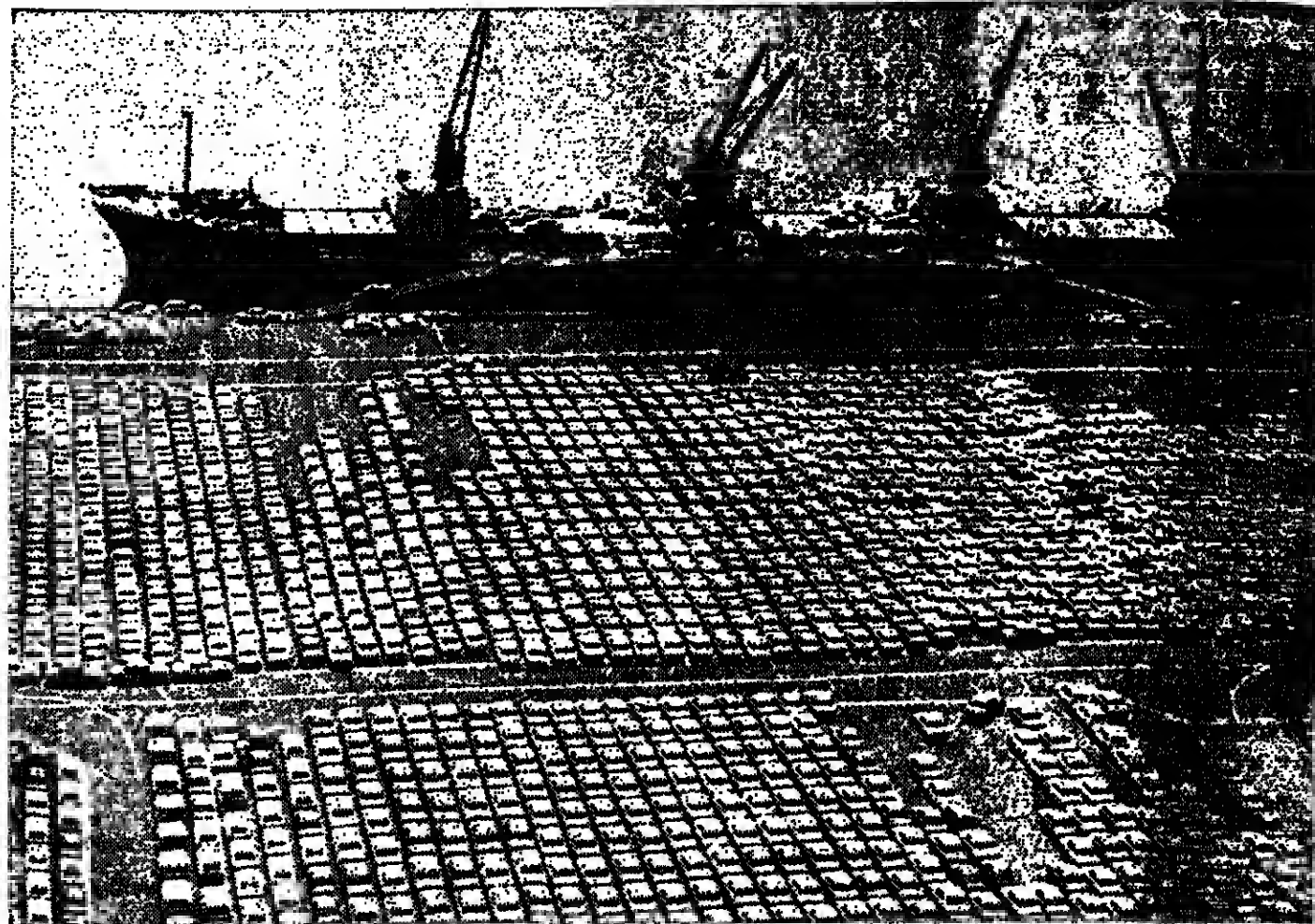
Management Is Key

Good management of the economy is, I think, the real key to our achievements in the past but the problems awaiting us in future, as I mentioned earlier, are most challenging. The proper allocation of resources must be wisely effected

to maintain a good balance between growth, stability and the other needs I have mentioned.

We must see to it that demand management will insure steady growth and maintain relative stability internally as well as externally. This is a particular responsibility for the Ministry of Finance as the key agency within the Government. I sincerely hope that we will have the wisdom and the courage to take proper steps for steady progress toward our ultimate goal.

Mr. Kashiwagi is Japan's Vice-Minister of Finance.



Doing Business With the Communist Neighbors

TOKYO—Much is written and much is said about Japan's prospects for trade with two large neighbors, Communist China and the Soviet Union.

But Japan's actual commerce with the two Communist countries doesn't amount to much in terms of its overall trade.

In fact, in January-September, 1969, Japan exported more goods to another neighbor, South Korea, than it did to all Communist countries.

Japan's exports to South Korea in January-September totaled \$901 million, compared with exports of \$325 million to all Communist countries during the first nine months of 1969.

Japan's exports to Communist China alone totaled \$255 million in January-September or 2.3 percent of Japan's total January-September exports of \$11,476 million. During the same period, the United States took 30.5 percent of Japan's total exports.

The Soviet Union accounted for only 1.7 percent of Japan's January-September exports, im-

porting Japanese goods worth \$196 million during the nine-month period.

To some individual industries, however, particularly Japan's steel and fertilizer industries, the Communist countries are important markets.

Communist China is the largest

single foreign buyer of Japanese fertilizers and the second largest foreign buyer of Japanese steel, although in steel it is a distant second after the United States.

By early December, the Japanese steel industry had received orders from mainland China

for 1.4 million metric tons of steel. In 1968, Japan shipped 1,005,000 metric tons of steel to Communist China compared with 6,916,000 metric tons to the United States. In 1968, 610 metric tons of Japanese steel were exported to Communist China.

Getting Fresh Water From the Sea

TOKYO—Japan plans to build by 1975 a pilot desalination plant capable of producing 100,000 metric tons of fresh water daily from sea water.

The project has taken on an urgent note because the government expects an acute water shortage by 1975 in Tokyo and other heavily-populated areas.

Supporting the project are the government's Chemical Industrial Research Institute and major steel and machinery companies.

The plant, expected to cost 5,000 million yen (\$13,890,000), will use a multi-stage flash evaporation process.

Researchers hope to develop techniques for large-scale production of fresh water from sea water at a cost of about 30 yen (8.3 cents) a ton. The average cost of water in Japan, supplied by conventional methods, is currently 33 yen (8.9 cents) a ton.

The research will try to develop materials capable of resisting sea water corrosion and find ways to minimize the amount of heat required for the process.

If the project is successful, government officials said, Japan will build a 500,000-to-one million ton-a-day plant powered by an atomic generator.

Housing Solution 15 Years Off

TOKYO—Japan will require almost 30 million new housing units, including 13 million replacements, in the next 20 years, the government estimates.

Since the mid-1950s, construction of housing units has been increasing at an annual rate of more than 10 percent. Last year 1,400,000 units were built.

Construction, however, has fallen far short of demand. About half of Japan's households are dissatisfied with their accommodation, according to a government survey.

Only by 1985 does the government expect to be able to meet its goal of providing one room for each household member.

Much of the problem stems from urban land prices, which the government says, rose 25 times from 1960 to 1968.

Income for Workers' Retirement

TOKYO—Japanese white-collar workers receive lump-sum retirement payments from their companies averaging 44 times their monthly salaries at the usual retirement age of 60, a recent survey disclosed.

The survey covered 341 Japanese firms capitalizing at 100 million yen (\$1,980,000) or more and employing more than 100 workers.

The average retirement allowance of college graduates in all industries was 6,790,000 yen (\$138,594), the survey found.

By industry, the highest average retirement payment was 7,870,000 yen (\$158,181) paid by newspaper and broadcasting companies. The lowest average payment was 3,070,000 yen (\$62,328) paid by textile firms.

In addition to the lump-sum payments, about 60 percent of the companies surveyed said they also were contributing toward pension programs for their white-collar workers.

Come for the festival season

In Japan the festivals find you. Each with its own delightful legend and color. Candlelit lanterns floating on a quiet stream. Elegantly staged pageants. Or a tiny street fair just around the corner from your new western-style hotel. The old and the new happily blended—all part of the charms of visiting Japan.

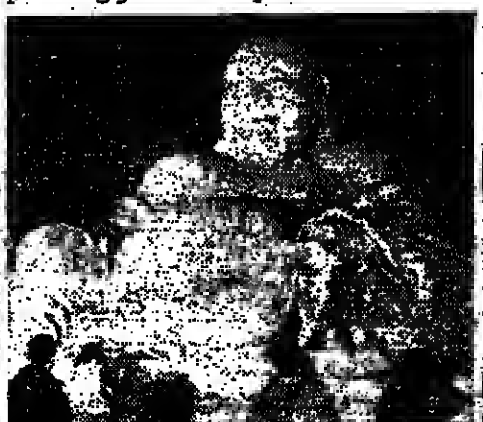
You can stay in a 17th-century *ryokan* (inn) and have ham and eggs for breakfast. Shop for cameras and marvellously complicated hi-fi equipment. Or join the owner of a tiny antique shop in tea and sweet *senbei* crackers before he shows you his treasures. For the festivals aren't the only thing that's old in Japan. So is the tradition of hospitality. You'll feel as welcome as a personal guest wherever you go.

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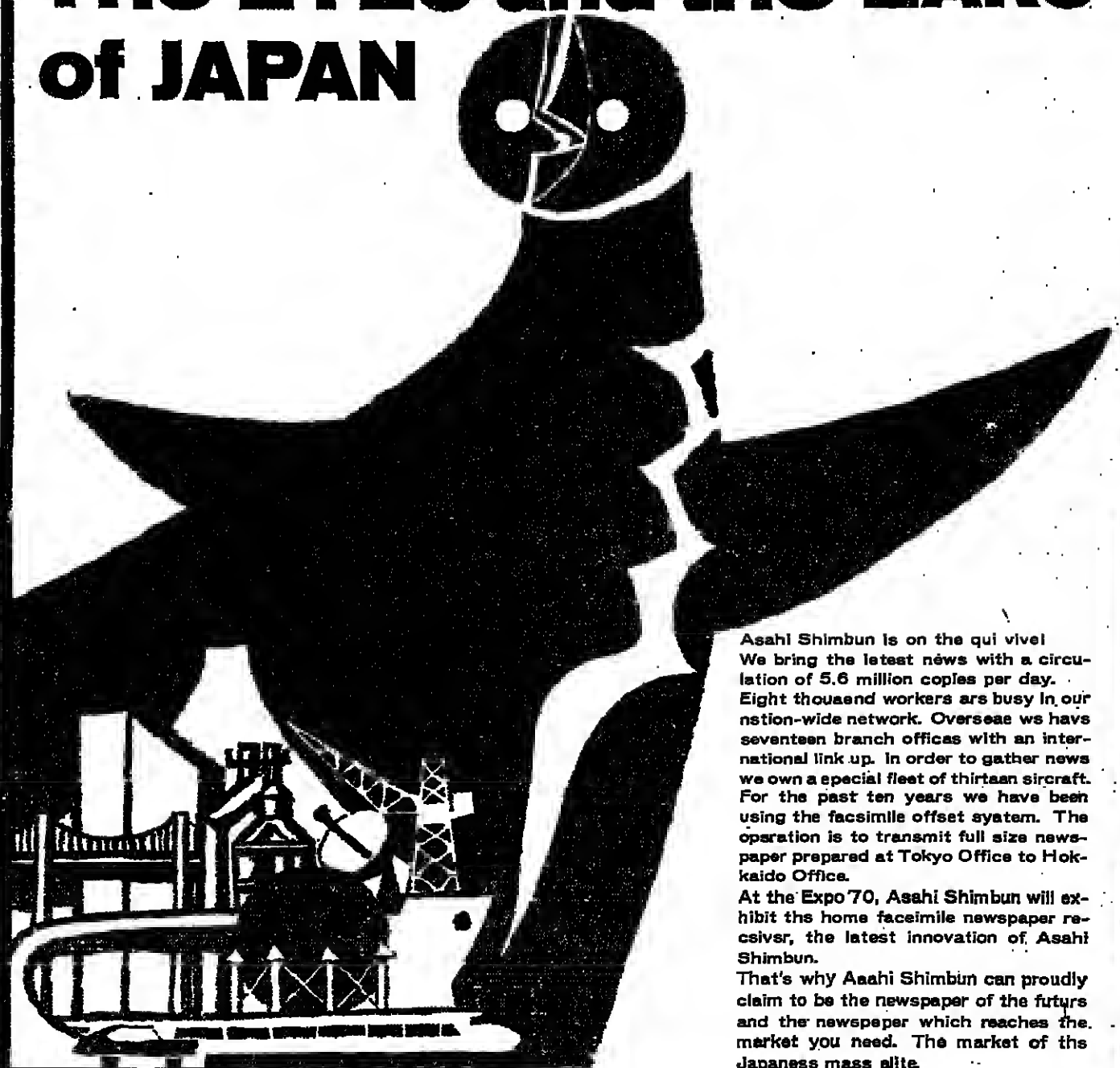
it lasts all year in Japan

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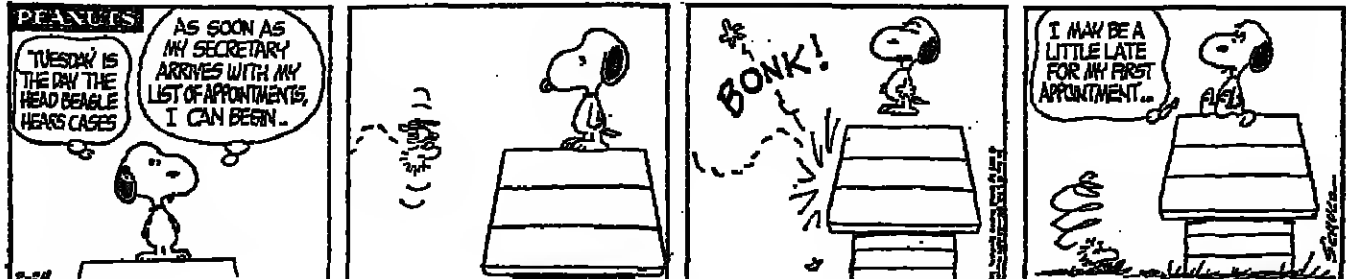
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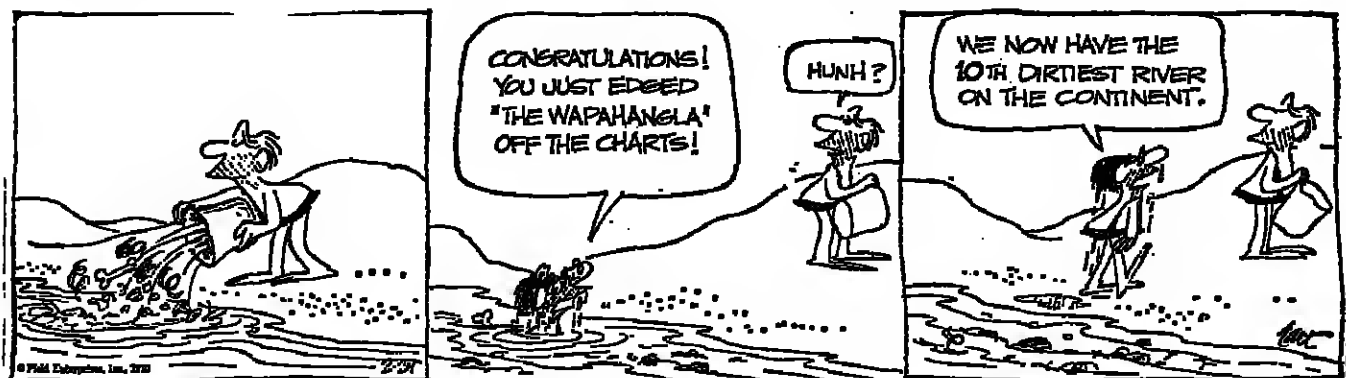
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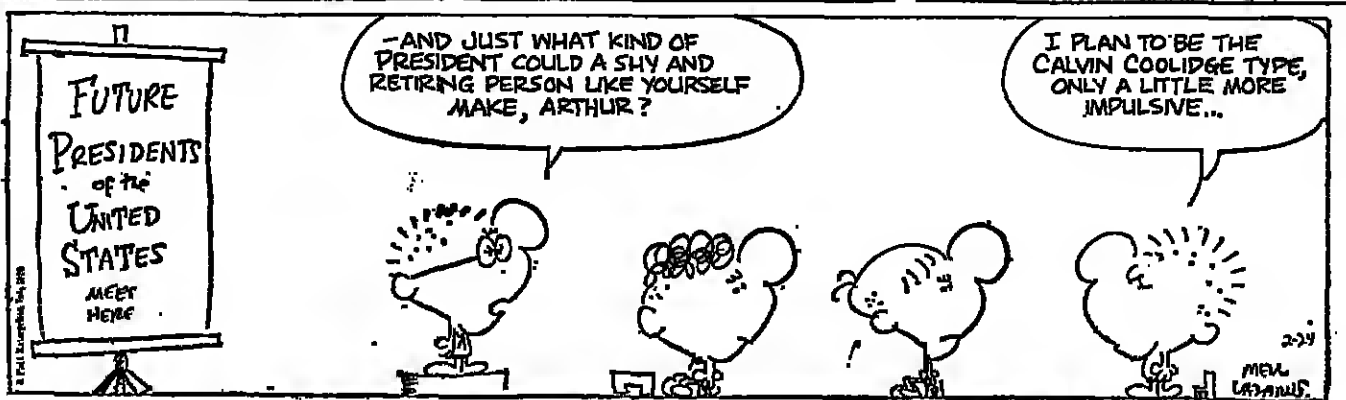
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South maneuvered successfully to make a difficult game contract on the diagramed deal. He jumped to three no-trump after his partner had overcalled one spade with two diamonds, thus reaching a slightly ambitious contract.

West was nervous about leading from his spade holding into a possible ace-queen combination, so he selected the heart five as his opening lead. South took East's king with the ace and led a low club, making the key play of permitting West to win with the king.

A spade lead drove out dummy's ace, and the declarer led a low diamond from dummy and played the nine. His plan was to develop diamonds without allowing East to gain the lead.

West could not lead a heart or a spade without giving South a vital trick, so he rld himself of the lead by playing the ace and another diamond. South proceeded to take three diamond tricks and the club ace in dummy to reach this position:

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ 1084	♠ 965	♠ 965	♠ 965
♥ K7432	♥ K32	♥ K32	♥ K32
♦ A854	♦ A854	♦ A854	♦ A854
♣ KJ832	♣ 987	♣ 987	♣ 987
♠ 1084	♠ 965	♠ 965	♠ 965
♥ K7432	♥ K32	♥ K32	♥ K32
♦ A854	♦ A854	♦ A854	♦ A854
♣ KJ832	♣ 987	♣ 987	♣ 987

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♠	2♦
Pass	3NT	Pass	Pass

West led the heart five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The lead of a club to the queen now embarrassed West.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUCOH

TURSY

TALLEB

RUFTUE

What the crazy rover who fell out of his racing boat was.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

OF HIS

Yesterday's Jumble: LAPEL BLESS COOPER HAPPEN

Answer: How the famous tycoon lost a lawsuit—ON A FEE!

BOOKS

ROSSHALDE

By Hermann Hesse. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 213 pp. \$5.50

Reviewed by John Leonard

AFTER 55 years, Hermann Hesse's "Rosshalde" has at last been made available in English. It is a transitional novel, Hesse stopped meditating on the anguish of adolescence to ponder for a while the alienation of the artist before groping toward his ultimate role: as a tourist among mystics. Indeed, at the end of "Rosshalde," the artist-protagonist Veraguth, having "taken leave of the sweet twilight of youth... without resignation, full of defiance and venturesome passion," is about to embark on a journey—to the East, of course.

The odd agency of Veraguth's deliverance from a loveless marriage and a life that has "stagnated in the swampy lake of indecision" is the death of his young son, Pierre. Since Pierre, before dying of meningitis, moans about the Rosshalde estate talking to the flowers and feeling sorry for himself, Hesse gets to touch all the usual bases.

Veraguth is a famous painter, full of "demands and moods, my passionate yearning and in the end my disappointment." His wife, alas, is "solemn and heavy." His oldest son, Albert, plays the piano and worries about heredity. Pierre is a hostage, for whose affections the parents compete. Rosshalde itself is a cinematic set, at once embodying the trap of bourgeois marriage and that "ethos of eternal asexuality" Theodore Rossak has noted in Hesse and which was, as well, an accomplished disguise.

At Rosshalde, everything is strange. Feelings are "strangely desolate," flowers "strangely glassy," eyes "strangely questioning" when they are not "strangely bright" or "staring forlornly" or "peering eagerly" or "glowing with pleasure" or "flashing with indignation" or filled with "an injured, questioning look."

Sorrows are "secret," confirmations are "bitter," hearts either bleed or rejoice, people "cry out" in either "despair" or "torment," and suffering is invariably "unbearable." Suffering is also potable: "He would soon have to drain the cup of suffering to the last," "to the last drop," "I shall drink my suffering to the last bitter drop."

None of this is really the translator's fault. Ralph Manheim has previously proved himself an excellent translator. Hesse is the villain, addicted to the extravagant adverb as a substitute for precise emotional scene-setting, even as he was addicted to self-pity as an aesthetic principle, to world-weariness as a sort of mendacity of the soul, an inflammation of the spiritual membranes.

His fatigue fell somewhere between Swinburne's and Salinger's. That he sought an end to it in mysticism no doubt accounts for his popularity with the New Generation. If only

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports by more than 135 booksellers in 61 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent accurate sales figures.

This Week	Week 1
1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, John Galsworthy	1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, John Galsworthy
2 The Godfather, Puzos	2 The Godfather, Puzos
3 The House on the Strand, Michael Chabon	3 The House on the Strand, Michael Chabon
4 Travels with a Dog, John Updike	4 Travels with a Dog, John Updike
5 Mr. Sammler's Planet, Bernard Malamud	5 Mr. Sammler's Planet, Bernard Malamud
6 Fire From Heaven, Reza Aslan	6 Fire From Heaven, Reza Aslan
7 The Invention of Solitude, Roberto Bolaño	7 The Invention of Solitude, Roberto Bolaño
8 The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald	8 The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald
9 In the Skin of a Lion, Michael Ondaatje	9 In the Skin of a Lion, Michael Ondaatje
10 Puppet on a String, John Updike	10 Puppet on a String, John Updike
11 The Grapes of Wrath, John Steinbeck	11 The Grapes of Wrath, John Steinbeck
12 The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger	12 The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger
13 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	13 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien
14 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	14 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien
15 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien	15 The Hobbit, J.R.R. Tolkien

(These figures are for the ending Feb. 23.)

CROSSWORD—By Will

ACROSS

1 Find fault

5 Mean-spirited

9 Kind of wind

14 Unoriginal one

15 Up to

16 Less available

17 Talker of a sort

19 Weasel's relative

20 Overworked

21 Ocean current

23 Graduating classmen: Abbr.

24 Chemical compounds

26 Does ushering duty

28 Cote sounds

30 Limit of one's resources

34 In the dark

39 Continuous stretch

40 Tot

41 Nymph

43 Army man: Abbr.

44 Fields

47 Rugs

50 Jewish ascetic

52 Museum works: Abbr.

53 Ohio, for one

56 Studio occupant

60 Common abbreviation

63 Turns up a card

65 Anglo-Saxon law

66 Character in "Hamlet"

68 Scholarly centers

70 Style

71 Great dog

72 Sassy

73 Gentleman of leisure

74 Gush forth

75 Kind of toad

DOWN

1 D'Oyly

2 Armadillos

3 Sing-song delivery: Abbr.

4 Shield

5 Ash product

6 Retired

7 Disparages

8 Uncanny

9 Pig's foot

10 Informer

11 Wiles

12 Fleet animal

13 Misses the mark

18 Peter and Wolfe

22 Thick

25 "And" part of an abbreviation

27 Marie, for one

29 Shrivelled

31 Cluster of mountains

32 Lo, to, Conner

33 Greek letters

34 Clock part

35 Literary work

36 Probabilities

37 Foodlike past

38 U.S. Indians

39 Noun suffix

40 Brandy glass

41 Break down a sentence

42 Undertake

43 Tangany

44 Modified

45 oregano

46 Sum up, for short

47 More frigid

48 Metric measure

49 Sample

50 Jingles, with "son"

51 Biblical promise

52 State: Abbr.

53 Sound

54 Broadway

55 Mountain

مکذا معہ التوصل

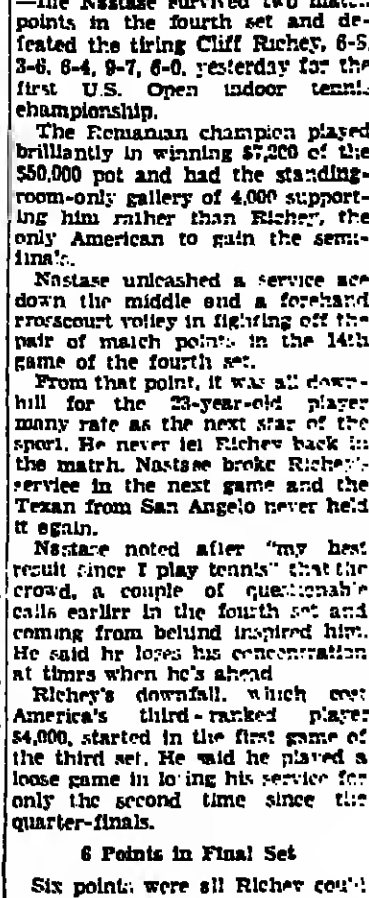
Tigers: 'Denny Owes Us Explanation'

Top Richey

Survives 2 Match Points in Final

By Mark Asher

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 23 (WP) — Richey, 21, survived two match-



muster in the final set. He won only two points in his final three service games. The third set was

He said that he has been a happy tennis player for the past nine months after reading "Psychocybernetics" by Maxwell Maltz. He also noted that he didn't mind the crowd pulling for Nastase because. "He is a nice guy, a big advantage to the game."

Richer said that the strained thigh muscle he suffered in his semi-final victory Saturday night did not affect him.

In the doubles final, Americans Stan Smith and Arthur Ashe took down the \$2,000 first prize with a 6-4, 7-5 victory over New Zealanders Brian Fairlie and Omy Farou.

Grey Cup Recovered, Placed in Bank Vault

ONTARIO, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Police recovered the Grey Cup, emblem of supremacy in Canadian professional football, from a hotel locker 58 days after it was stolen from the Ottawa Roughriders in Ottawa.


Grey Cup secretary-treasurer

year will depend on the security they provide for it. Fulton said.

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By Mark Asher
SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 23 (WP).
The Yankees squandered two match-

6 Points in Final Set
Six points were all Richer's.

Nestace noted after "my best result since I play tennis" that the crowd, a couple of questionable calls earlier in the fourth set and coming from behind inspired him. He said he loses his concentration at times when he's ahead.

Richey's downfall, which cost America's third-ranked player \$4,000, started in the first game of the third set. He said he played a loose game in losing his service for only the second time since the quarter-finals.

Six points were all Richey could muster in the final set. He won only two points in his final three service games. The third set was the first he lost in the series.

The three-hour eight-minute match turned out to be one of the biggest crowd pleasers here and even Richey was amiable after his defeat. The Richey of old threw temper tantrums and rackets.

He said that he has been a happy tennis player for the past nine months after reading "Psycho-Cybernetics" by Maxwell Maltz. He also noted that he didn't mind the crowd pulling for Nastase because "He is a nice guy, a big advantage to the game."


**Grey Cup Recovered,
Placed in Bank Vault**
TORONTO, Feb. 23 (UPI).
Police recovered the Grey Cup, emblem of supremacy in Canadian professional football, from a hotel locker 58 days after it was stolen from the Ottawa Roughriders in Ottawa.
Greg Fulton, secretary-treasurer of the league, took the 62-year-old silver and gold trophy to a trust company's maximum security vault.
Whether the Roughriders, the 1969 Grey Cup champions, get the trophy back for the rest of the year will depend on whether they provide for it, Fulton said.

welcome to the 1980 Grand
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